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The Yolo Democrat.

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WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

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se5-3m

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Agent in Woodland for the Florence Sewing Machine.

P. S.—All Watch and Jewelry Repairs guaranteed satisfactory. no15-3m

CAPITAL HOTEL,

A. S. HOUSE, : Proprietor,

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YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

A. S. HOUSE, has taken the Capital Hotel on his own hands, the lease of Messrs. Eaton & Burns having expired, and will in future give his entire attention to its management, and it is his determination that it shall be kept in first-class style. The house has been

Renovated Throughout,

And being a three-story brick building affords ample accommodations for a large number of transient guests, as well as regular boarders.

The rooms are well ventilated, en suit or single, well furnished and cleanly.

The Table will be supplied with the best the market affords. Board by the day or week at reasonable rates.

Free Bus to and from the railroad on the arrival of trains. se19-3m

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FRANK FRARY, Proprietor.

Everything new and modern in style. The table will be furnished with the best in the market. Meals will be furnished and the house kept

On the European Plan.

The proprietor is a successful caterer to the public wants, and will give entire satisfaction to all who favor the Craft Hotel with their patronage.

Terms Reasonable.

☞ Free conveyance to and from the cars. se19 tf

CHANGED HANDS!

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL

Has changed proprietors. FURNISS & BEMIS will run this hotel

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN!

Furniss, who is well and favorably known throughout the county as a first-class hotel man, will personally superintend the Dining Room and Cooking Department, and assures his guests that no pains will be spared in making this the most pleasant hotel in Woodland. oc8-3m FURNISS & BEMIS.

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Best French Claret and California Wines, Cigars, etc., etc. no28-3m HENRY RICKER.

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DENTAL ROOMS, BANK BUILDING, MAIN ST

(Over Frost & Bush's Law Office.)

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Office over Gillig, Mott & Co's, No. 53 J street, Sacramento. Residence, Golden Eagle Hotel. no21-3m

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ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Office in Odd Fellows' Building, Woodland, Cal. no15-3m

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fifth street, bet. I and J, Sacramento. In Office with Armstrong & Hinkson. no15

JAMES JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND COURT COMMISSIONER FOR YOLO CO.

Office up stairs, in the Bank building, Woodland. no8-3m

DR. B. H. PEIRSON,

PHYSISICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office a few doors east of the Postoffice, Woodland. Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 9 P. M., unless professionally engaged. no8-3m

DR. R. D. HARKNESS,

HOMEOPATHIST AND VISITING PHYSICIAN,

May be found day or night at his rooms in the Craft House, when not engaged out professionally. Consultations held in Craft House Parlors. Disease treated by specific medication without the injurious action of mercury and other drug poisons. Diseases of Women and Children a speciality. oc17-3m

DR. E. L. FARRAMORE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Is permanently located at Woodland, Yolo County. Calls promptly attended to. Leave orders at Simpson's Drug Store. oc10-3m

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Bank Building, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. Attend to all business of the profession. Particular attention given to Land cases, Conveyancing, Settlement of Estates of deceased persons, etc. oc10-3m

T. F. EATON,

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,

Will attend to collecting notes, accounts, etc., in Woodland and throughout Yolo County at reasonable rates. All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to, and ample security given if desired. Office at City Livery Stable, opposite Exchange Hotel, Woodland, Cal. se26-3m

DR. G. W. ZIMMERMAN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Has relocated in Cacheville, Yolo county, for the practice of his profession. Will attend calls at all hours when not professionally engaged. se19-3m

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DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY.

Office at the Court House (first floor), Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. se19-3m

J. LAMBERT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office: Masonic Block, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. se19-3m

DR. A. FOUCH,

PHYSICIAN AND OBSTETRICIAN,

Is permanently located in Knight's Landing, Yolo County.

RESIDENCE—N.E. Cor. of Fourth and R.R. streets—(house formerly occupied by Dr. Michel.)

☞ Orders left at Glasscock's Drug Store will receive prompt attention. se19-3m

DR. GEORGE H. JACKSON,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

OFFICE—In Odd-Fellows' Block, corner of First and Main streets, Woodland.

RESIDENCE—Second street, between Lincoln and Oak avenues. se12-3m

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PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,

Graduate of McGill University, Montreal. Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Office, over Nicklesburg's store. Residence, Front street, immediately west of College Chapel. se12-3m

M. GARDNER, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, Etc.,

Graduate of McGill University, Montreal; now located at Davisville, Cal. se12-3m

P. H. SIBLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office three doors east of Postoffice, Woodland. Will attend to any business in all the Courts of this State, and any other business pertaining to the profession. se12-3m

ARMSTRONG & HINKSON,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office, Fifth street, between I and J, adjoining Sacramento Savings Bank, se12] SACRAMENTO. [3m

GILES E. SILL,

NOTARY PUBLIC & INSURANCE AGENT,

Office in Odd Fellows' Block, (second story,) cor. Main and First Sts., Woodland. se12

REMOVAL.

PRATHER & PLOMTEAUX,

DENTISTS,

Have removed to their new rooms in Odd Fellows' Block, cor. Main and First streets. Office Hours—8 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. se5

F. E. BAKER,

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Office No. 1, Odd Fellows' Block, Woodland, California.

☞ LOANS NEGOTIATED on good security at low rates of interest. se5-3m

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WOODLAND, CAL.

Capital Stock $500.000.

J. D. STEPHENS.....PRESIDENT.
F. S. FREEMAN..VICE PRESIDENT.
C. W. BUSH.....CASHIER.

Money Loaned on Real Estate, Personal or Collateral Security.

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Collections promptly attended to at all available points.

☞ County Warrants purchased, and Greenbacks and all kinds of Government Securities bought and sold. Papers, and all kinds of valuables, securely kept, free of charge. se5

[Written for The Yolo Democrat.]

Succession of the Royal Line of England.

From William the First, of the House of Normandy, to Queen Victoria, of the House of Brunswick.

BY B. B. BONHAM.

First come William First; and Second, Henry and Stephen;
These four—just four—no more, even;
These four great kings in line
Compose what's called the Norman Line.
Years eighty-eight the Norman reigned,
His sword and shield with blood were stain'd,
And when his ruling star had set,
Gave place to proud Plantagenet.

Henry Second, Richard First, then John;
Henry Third, the Edwards Three,
Then Richard Second sat on the throne;
Thus ends the second ruling family.
These reigned, in years, two hundred forty-five;
Some ruled in love, and some in wrath—
And lines of kings seem but a breath.

The Lancasterian treble dynasty
Had crowned Henrys three;
These held the Anglo-Saxon throne
From thirteen hundred ninety-nine to fourteen hundred sixty-one.

Next comes the House of York,
A few short years prefer'd;
Years twenty-four conclude the work
Of Edward Fourth, Edward Fifth, and Dick the Third:
This trio ruled the English hive
From fourteen sixty-one to fourteen eighty-five.

Now Lancaster and York unite in one,
To hold the Anglo-Saxon throne—
Five royal heads—this group compose
The House of Tudor, as history shows.
This line, of great renown and State,
Long held the English throne and crown;
First, Henry Seventh, then Henry Eighth,
Then Edward Sixth sat on the throne;
Next, Mary First the throne ascends,
Who had her foes as well as friends;
Elizabeth next takes the helm,
And wields the scepter of the realm;
Three score and thirteen years in all,
Reveal the end, this house must fail
And give to others the regal seat,
Who all this pageant may repeat.

The House of Stuart next appears,
With regal retinue of seven;
Who holds the reins a hundred years,
(And Cromwell usurps the rule eleven)
We have, in order o. their names,
James First, Charles First, Charles Second and James Second,
Next William and Mary, then William alone;
And last of these, Ann takes the throne.

The last, the Brunswick line, with Georges four,
The eighth in order, first in power;
To Georges four add William Fourth,
A king of great integrity and worth;
But Queen Victoria stands confess'd,
Of all the line the very best.
Thousands there are, in every land,
Pleased that she holds the English wand;
Long may she rule her wide domain:
God bless the Queen! Amen! Amen!

A Novel Machine—Away with Piano Lessons.

The teachers of pianos have reason to hold a convention to devise means to continue the existence of their ancient and honorable calling. It is in danger. Human ingenuity has perfected a machine—only think of it—a machine that may usurp their places. This machine makes it possible for any one with capacity enough to turn a grindstone to perform the most difficult music written for the piano. Away then must go the tedious, expensive and soul-piercing process of taking lessons on the piano. The girl and young ladies of the future may spend the weary hours of piano practice in any better way they please, certain that no mental effort and no mechanical difficulty will harass them when they are called on to entertain company with the piano. The machine, too, will bring joy to that unfortunate class that in spite of industrious attention to instruction and practice finds unsatisfactory results. In fact there is no premium on talent, or even on genius, in the coming machine piano dispensation. The machine is not a myth. We saw it only yesterday. It has just been imported from Paris, and was attached to the piano only the day before. It played selections from "Barber of Seville," "Faust," "Tannhauser" and other operas. Indeed, its capacity is unlimited. It can play on sight any piece of music, and its playing cannot be distinguished from that of a living player. It is capable also of playing on the organ, or any keys similar to those on the piano. Another instrument of the same kind, the only one in the city, has already taken the place of an organist at one of our churches.

The machine is a marvel of complication. It occupies a position in front of the key-board of the piano, and extends from the key-board to the floor. Directly over the keys of the piano are keys corresponding to the piano keys. These are fingers of the machine. They are as many as the keys, and thus the machine has an advantage over the human player. How these fingers are made to work is the problem, which we can only faintly indicate in this description. The top of the machine is about one foot in width. It has in the center two rollers, which are moved by a crank. These carry the music through, as it passes, the piano plays it. The music is on paper, but it is not written. The notes are made by cutting square holes through the paper. As these holes pass a certain point they allow a hammer to pass through and the stroke of that hammer is communicated to its own key in the piano. Each key has its hammer. It only requires that these holes be out at proper intervals to strike any number of keys in any given series. The machine has a pedal arrangement which connects with the piano and enables the player to have the effects produced by an ordinary player. It also has an arrangement to change the force of the touch. It is a French instrument and has been known but a short time. The manufacturer has orders beyond his capacity to fill. The two machines in this city will doubtless attract much attention. —*Cincinnati Gazette.*

A REMARKABLE TREE.—The Australian gum tree sometimes reaches the height of 340 feet, and over 15 feet in diameter a yard from the ground. It often yields planks 200 feet long without a single defect. It is a rapid grower. One brought to Algiers attained the height of 30 feet in two years after transplanting. The wood is hard and presents different colors. After the trunk has attained the height of 100 feet the limbs shoot out laterally, sometimes 90 feet long, giving the tree the appearance of an enormous umbrella.

The Voices of the Earth.

"Let every thing that hath breath, praise the Lord?"—*Psalm cl., 6.*

"Would that I could pass away, and cease to be!" murmured the wind as it performed its circuits around the earth, long ages ago. "Would that I could cease to be! Since the creation of man, existence has become insupportable."

"Thou art mad!" cried the Mountains and Valleys, over whom the wind was passing, with its outcry of lamentation. "Is not man the glory of the world, the favorite of Heaven? Surely thou art mad, or else jealous of the greatness of others—jealous of the master-piece of creation. O thou, ungrateful and unwise, to whom is committed the privilege of refreshing the earth and its inhabitants, why turn aside to hold judgment and condemn? Enough that thou fulfill thine own appointed work, and, in so doing, exist to the glory of the Creator."

"Yet, hear me in patience," wailed the Wind. "It is for the honor of man and the glory of his Creator, that I am so troubled. Hence comes all my misery. I know no rest but in His will, and once went on my way rejoicing—I now am, of all creatures, the most miserable. Oh earth, with thy mountains and valleys, and forests, and fast-flowing rivers and seas, do me justice! Thou knowest it was not so with me of old, when I was first called into being. Thou knowest with what joy I roamed over thy confines, and beheld the universal beauty that then was spread around; how tenderly I whispered through thy flowers, how joyfully I carried up their fragrant odors as a thank-offering to Heaven; how merrily I sported on the hills, or taught the branches of thy lofty trees to bow, as in obeisance to Him who made them! Thou knowest that I even failed not in due obedient love, when storms were needed; whether to drive the sluggish vapors through the sky, or rouse the sea itself to healthy action. When have I ever failed? Have I not always fulfilled His word? For even now, in these days of misery, I carry out unwearily the great decree. Still I bear aloft from tropical seas, in ceaseless revolution around the world, those vapors which must descend in northern latitudes as dew, or rain, or snow. Still I labor—still I love to labor in the way ordained. But woe for me! another burden than labor is upon me now! Woe for the polution I have suffered, since the earth was overspread by the wretched race of men! Woe for their civilized lands, which I must needs pass through! Woe for the cities, and towns, and villages, their haunts and habitations, which I cannot avoid! Woe! for I bear thence in my bosom the blasphemies of the multitudes, and I am laden with the burden of ingratitude, denial and doubt. Woe that I must spread these black results of misguided reason from pole to pole! Woe that I must carry up the jests of the scorner and the oaths of the intemperate, as insense from man to his Maker; from man formed in His image, and boasting in His faculties of sense; Oh that I could pass away, and cease from being! and that with me might perish these fruits of an evil heart of unbelief!"

"Thou hast numbered curses," breathed the Mountains and Valleys in reply; "and alas that such should ever defile the, thou messenger of blessing. But this is not all thou bearest; other voices are wafted upon thee to the skies; other sounds are spread by thee from pole to pole. Hast thou weighed in the balance, against the utterances of the rebellious, the prayers of the faithful, the childlike, and the pure, the steadfast avowal of martyrs; the daily thanksgiving of saints; the songs of holy praise and joy?"

"Yet what are these but what are due, and more than due, ten hundred thousand fold?" exclaimed the angry Wind. "What merit can you find in these? How strike a balance between them and the unnatural sin which says: 'There is no God?' All His works everywhere have praised Him from the beginning; only among men is there silence and doubt. And shall the remnant take credit for not joining in their sin? Inanimate creation and the beasts have never swerved from their allegiance. What room is there for boasting in man? Has he done more than these from the foundation of the world?"

"But he alone of all creation, with a free, intelligent will." The words came up in soft response from the Earth, and spread like harmony upon the air. "He alone of all creation, of a free, intelligent will. Merit there can be none, indeed; but acceptability—where can it ever be found, but in the free-will worship of a spirit that has choice? And if choice, then of necessity, liberty to err. And with liberty to err, comes, alas! the everlasting contest between right and wrong. Yet why do I say, 'alas?' Obedience to a law which cannot be resisted is not the service of the heart—not the highest tribute to the Creator's glory. For dearer to him may be the struggle by which the human will is subdued to unison with the will Divine, in anticipation of that day when all its wisdom shall be made known. Have patience, then, with the contest between good and evil, so long as the good is accepted of Heaven; and while this is so, be content to labor and to be!"

"Yet listen once again," sighed the Wind. "I have been jealous for the glory of the Maker, it is true, and troubled for the honor of man. But I am also wretched for myself. Oh, Earth, Earth, Earth! The Creator has made his human favorite mortal! The mountains stand fast forever, the hills cannot be moved, the very trees survive from generation to generation; but man—the chosen—passes away like a shadow; he cometh up and is cut down as the grass; I go over him, and his place knows him no more. Alas for the misery I am doomed to share! The breath of the dying has passed into my soul for ages; it is borne upon every breeze; it has tainted every air. I am filled with those bitter agonies, and loathe my very being. Would that I could pass away into nothing, and be as though I had never been, that so I might taste no more the vile dishonor of death."

"Thou judgest with the judgment of those who see and know but in part," came up the soothing answer from the Hills. "What if the dying breath, which falls so sadly on thy breast, releases from its prison-house of clay some spirit more etherial than thine own, some essence subtler than thine, which thou must bear before the mercy seat? Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right? Canst thou not trust the Amighty with His own? Why grieve for the last sigh of perishing flesh, if it be also the first breathing of a freed immortal soul? How rail at death, if it is He who strikes the chord of everlasting life?"

"Yet once more hear me, and be just," persisted the Wind. "Not the breath of the dying only overwhelms me with this wild desire to be at rest. The breath of the living who suffer on is even worse. The sigh of natural grief, which none can blame; the moanings of the afflicted in mind, body or estate; the outcries of the oppressed and desperate; the shrieks of madness and of pain, the groanings of despair; all, all are outpoured on me! Those dreadful voices haunt me from all sides. The mass of human woe corrodes my soul. I meet it in the cottage, and pass through to find it in the palace; I rush from the battle-field to the cloister, but in vain! for no seclusion can shut out man from sorrow. Wherever the chosen creature is found, there must I gather up the voices of grief; for lo! as the sparks fly upward, so man is borne to trouble. Oh that I might pass away forever, and cease to know the wretchedness I have no power to avert!"

"Yet wait, wait, wait," implored another whisper from the Earth. "What, if in human sorrow may be found an answer to the riddle of human guilt? What if amidst its saddest cries, thou carriest up the voice of heartfelt penitence on high? Wilt thou not weigh against the transient earthly grief the joy in Heaven for one repenting sinner? Or, if amidst the mortal agony of the righteous, the triumph songs of faith grow loud as those the angels sing around the throne—'Thy will, Thy will, Thy will—doing or suffering—Thy will be done;' wouldst thou not fear to take away the one, lest the other perchance should fall from off the earth? Watch well the balance between suffering and its fruits; but while these rise acceptable for thee to Heaven, well mayest thou rest contented in thy work, and rejoice both to labor and to be."

"Yet is man—the favorite—of all creatures the most wretched," moaned the Wind, "since he alone must purchase happiness with pain."

"Unjust! unjust!" expostulated the Earth. "Thou keepest record of men's sighs, has thou no consciousness of the unceasing breathings of simple, natural joys? Yet, number the one by thousands, and by tens of thousands of the other will I answer and refute thy words. The peaceful respirations of health, unnoticed and, alas! how often, unthankfully enjoyed through years, count them if thou canst! Count them as they float to thee, while the night hours pass over the sleeper's head; count them when he wakes with the young daylight to a fresh existence. Count the laughs of frolic childhood. Count the murmurs of happy love. Count the stars if thou will, but thou canst never count the daily outpourings of common earthly joys. Alas for those who judge of life only by startling periods, and are deaf to the still small voices, which tell of hourly mercies, hour by hour!"

"Yet once more listen," cried the Wind, "for more and worse remains behind. The utterances of vice—oh, innocent Earth, in whom the glory of the Creator is yet visible to all! I sicken at the thought of what I know; of what I bear unwillingly about. The loathsome words of sin—the lies of the deceiver—the prating of the fool—the seductions of the dissolute—the shouts of drunken revelry—the sins of the profane—gifts of speech and thought misused to evil: those voices horrible to God and man——"

"Be they as dust before thee, and thou as the Angel of the Lord scattering them!" shouted a cry of indignation from the Earth. "Yet wait, wait, wait! For thyself be thou still contented to labor and to be. Wouldst thou be wiser than the Judge? Wilt thou lose patience, while He yet forbears? No! watch the balance, as before, and weigh the evil and the good, and so long as the prayers which the faithful pour out on the bosom outnumber those of the scorner; so long as the blessings of the righteous float above the curses of the blasphemer; so long as the voice of penitence follows close upon the utterances of sin; so long as pious submission makes harmony of the cries of grief; so long as thou carriest up daily thanksgiving for unnumbered mercies; so long as the spirits of saints are breathed up to Heaven by death; so long be thou contented to have patience, and labor and be."

"But should the day ever come," shouted the Wind in return, "when the balance is reversed; when vice, only tolerated now, becomes triumphant; when sin reigns on the altars and no man pulls it down; when the voice of the good man's worship is drowned in the bad man's scorn, and I cannot lift it to the skies; when the wretched curse God and die, and men have forgotten to be thankful; then, then at last wilt thou acknowledge the justice of my complaints, and help me to pass away in peace? Promise me this, and till then I will watch the struggle, and be contented to labor and to be."

And the earth paused and consented, and the Wind fled satisfied away.

And still he is careering around the world; still gathering in "the Voices of the Earth;" still watching the struggle between good and evil. In our private chamber he is with us still. There is no secret corner where he cannot come; no whisper which is not breathed into his ear. It behooves us well, then, to be careful, lest by thoughtlessness or sin, we add weight to the wrong side of the scales. For if the balance should ever incline to evil, and the wind cease to blow, what *would* become of the world?

Railroads in Pennsylvania.

The article on Railroads and Canals, as finally passed by the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, is as follows:

SECTION 1. All railroads and canals shall be public highways, and all railroad and canal companies shall be common carriers. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points within this State, and to connect at the State line with railroads of other States. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road to intersect, connect with or cross any other railroad, and shall receive and transport each the other's passengers, tonnage and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination.

SEC. 2. Every canal and railroad corporation organized in this State shall maintain an office therein, where transfers of its stock shall be made, and where its books shall be kept for inspection by any stockholder or creditor of such corporation, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock, subscribed or paid in, and the amounts owned by them respectively, the transfers of said stock, and the names and places of residence of its officers.

SEC. 3. The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall not be surrendered or suspended by any contract or grant to which the State shall be a party.

SEC. 4. All individuals, associations and corporations shall have equal right to have persons and property transported over railroads and canals, and no undue or unreasonable discrimination shall be made in charges for or in facilities for transportation of freight or passengers within the State. Persons and property transported over any railroad shall be delivered at any station at charges not exceeding the charges for transportation of persons and property of the same class in the same direction to any more distant station. But excursions and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates.

SEC. 5. No railroad, or canal, or other corporation, nor the lessees, purchasers or managers of any railroad or canal corporation, shall consolidate the stock, property or franchises of such corporation with, nor lease, purchase, or in any way control any other railroad or canal corporation, owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line, nor shall any of the officers of such railroad or canal corporation act as an officer of any other railroad or canal corporation owning or having the control of a parallel or competing line; and the question of such competition shall, when demanded by the party complainant, be tried by jury.

SEC. 6. No incorporated company doing the business of a comman carrier shall directly or indirectly prosecute or engage in mining or manufacturing articles for transportation over its works, nor shall such company directly or indirectly engage in any other business than that of common carriers, or hold or acquire lands, freehold or leasehold, directly or indirectly, except such as shall be necessary for carrying on its business; but any mining or manufacturing company may carry the products of its mines and manufactories on its railroad or canal not exceeding fifty miles in length.

SEC. 7. No President, director, officer, agent or employé of any railroad or canal company shall be interested directly or indirectly, in furnishing material or supplies to such companies, or in the business of transportation as a common carrier of freight or passengers over the works owned, leased, controlled or worked by such company.

SEC. 8. No discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation shall be made between the said transportation companies and individuals, or in favor of either, by abatement, drawback or otherwise, and no railroad or canal company, nor any lessee or manager, or employé thereof, shall make any preference in furnishing car or motive power.

SEC. 9. No railroad, railway, or other transportation company shall grant free passes or passes at a discount to any person except officers or employés of the company.

SEC. 10. No street passenger railway shall be constructed within the limits of any city, borough or township, without the consent of its local authorities.

SEC. 11. No railroad, canal, or other transportation company, in existence at the time of the adoption of this article, shall have the benefit of any legislation, by general or special laws, except on condition of complete acceptance of all the provisions of this article.

SEC. 12. The existing power and duties of the Auditor-General in regard to railroads, canals and other transportation companies, except as to their accounts, are hereby transferred to the Secretary of Internal Affairs, who shall have a general supervision over them, subject to such regulations and alternations as shall be provided by law; and besides the annual reports now required to be made, said Secretary may require special reports at any time, upon any subject relating to the business of said companies, from any officer or officers thereof.

SEC. 13. The General Assembly shall enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Ex-Gov. Haight Declines the United States Senatorship. His Views on Democracy and Republicanism.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29, 1873.

Dr. J. F. Montgomery:

DEAR SIR:—Since writing a hasty note of acknowledgement in reply to your kind letter, the declination of Senator Casserly has been made public. In my note I said in substance that it would be time enough for me to determine whether to accept the Senatorship when the office was tendered.

The subject has been, and is being pressed upon me so often, however, by gentlemen whose opinions are entitled to respect, that it would savor of affectation for me to remain longer silent. It is doubtless true, as a general rule, that it is discreditable and unworthy for citizens of a Republic to decline the responsibilities of office, and to refuse all participation in politics and in public affairs, because such participation involves much sacrifice, discomfort, annoyance, and often misconception and obloquy. There is a class of men who devote themselves exclusively to their private interests, regardless of the welfare of the community in which they live, and regardless of the interests of their State and country. Such men are not true to their obligations, and cannot claim to be worthy of citizenship under a free government. But, on the other hand, there is a limit to duty in this direction, and, while the contingency to which you refer might never occur, it is due to candor to say that if it did, other duties and obligations imperatively forbid my acceptance of public office at present.

The Senatorship is an exalted position, and offers an inviting field to one really desirous of devoting himself to the public service during the ensuing six years, which seem now to promise important political reforms after the misrule of the past.

To anyone desirous of undertaking the duties of this position and ambitious to leave behind him a reputation for disinterested public service, the temptation would be strong to occupy this field were it open to him; but in any contingency it would not be possible for me at present to do so. I have spent four years of the best part of my life for the benefit of the people of this State, and without any undue assumption can claim to have done them some substantial service.

For this I ask nothing in future except their respect and good will, of which latterly I have had so many evidences.

Dismissing these personal allusions, which seem pardonable under the circumstances, there are some things to be said in reference to the present aspect of parties and of political questions.

The signs of the times are encouraging to those who desire the end of prodigate administration, of special and class legislation, and of the building up of gigantic combinations, to rule over and despoil the taxpayers.

The name of Democracy, in its derivation, signifies the rule of the people, and the name of Republican signifies the public welfare. These names are well enough, but unfortunately those who bear the names are often very far from acting on the principles signified. One great difficulty for some years past has been a blind, bigoted adherence to party organization, with no reference at all to the real questions at issue.

For the past eight or ten years the country has suffered from a corrupting tariff system, which, under the false pretence of protecting American industry, has rested with leaden weight on the arm of honest labor, has plundered the whole people to enrich a few manufacturers, and, in conjunction with other causes has almost driven American shipping from the ocean.

It has also suffered from an inconvertible paper currency, which in the language of one of the greatest of American statesmen, "undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system, and encourages propensities destructive of its happiness which wars against the industry, frugality and economy and fosters the evil spirits of extravagance and speculation." Which he further justly characterizes as the most effectual of all inventions to fertilize the rich man's field by the sweat of the poor man's brow; a more intolerable curse than ordinary tyranny, oppression or excessive taxation.

We have seen nearly the whole of the public domain, in violation of the trusts upon which Congress controls it, given away by that body to enrich speculators, and our national character degraded by the Credit Mobilier transactions in Congress.

We have also seen a bill passed and signed giving to the President and Congressmen a large amount of increased compensation and back pay, in violation of plain constitutional provisions. We have seen the United States Supreme Court packed with railroad attorneys to enable corporations to pay their debts in greenbacks, although the object required a previous decision of the same Court to be overruled. The process of centralization has been necessarily a progress in corruption, because it multiplies the functions of government and removes them more and more from popular control.

Every intelligent American, jealous of the reputation of his country, has been mortified by the exhibitions made by our representatives at European capitals, especially at London, Madrid, Vienna and Copenhagen.

It is needless to pursue this detail. If the Democratic party were responsible for these proceedings, there are certainly tens of thousands of the members of that party who would instantly repudiate it and enlist under the banner of some other organization. It is not thus responsible. It is true we have some protective tariff Democrats and some railroad subsidy Democrats, and some paper money Democrats, and some Democratic members of the Lower House of Congress who voted for back pay. These men do not properly belong in the party. They comprise an insignificant minority, and ought to be drummed out of the camp. Organization is only valuable as it is subordinate to just and beneficent principles. There are in both parties men who are sticklers for organization, but seem to have no conception of principles. So in the Republican party there are thousands who condemn the abuses above referred to, and yet are constantly lending their whole influence to sanction and perpetuate them by upholding the party upon whose shoulders the great responsibility rests.

The so-called anti-monopoly movement, however, bids fair to break the party shackles, and bring into alliance the millions of voters who are determined to put an end to these abuses.

The Republican party is not specially deserving of censure because it has dishonest men in its ranks; such men are found in all parties, and as many, perhaps, in one party as in the other. The point is, that its policy and measures naturally tend to corruption in public affairs, to a disregard of constitutional obligations; to a centralized, and therefore corrupt government, with an Executive and Legislature removed from popular control, and exercising functions which should be left to State and local authorities.

I do not believe the Democratic party is about to disband. It has always been the anti-monopoly party, speaking of it in the mass, but it had better disband unless it purges itself of the element in it which favors protective tariffs, inconvertible paper money, grants of land and subsidies, and of special privileges to corporations, and similar enormities.

The present prospect is that it will do this, and by a coalition with the anti-monopoly forces elect the next President, and inaugurate an era of reform.

This will not be accomplished by any compromise of principle such as was attempted in '72, when principle was sacrificed to organization, and when the most conspicuous champion of the protective system was selected to represent Democratic doctrines, to the disgust of thousands of sincere friends of reform. The protective system is largely responsible for this carnival of corruption at Washington. It is this which inaugurated the reign of bribery, which organized and fed the lobby, and linked in with every corrupt railroad scheme before Congress.

The only treatment to bestow upon it is to extirpate it root and branch.

This letter, however, is much longer that I designed. With much regard,

Yours truly, H. H. HAIGHT.

The Yolo Democrat,

With Half-Sheet Supplement;

MAKING SIX PAGES EVERY WEEK.

WOODLAND, CAL.:

Friday, Dec. 5th, 1873.

Resignation of Senator Casserly.

Hon. Eugene Casserly, U. S. Senator for California, tendered his resignation to the Governor on the 28th ult. The following is the letter Mr. Casserly forwarded to Governor Booth:

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28th, 1873.

Hon. Newton Booth, Governor of California etc.—SIR: I hereby resign my unexpired term in the Senate of the United States as a Senator for California—this resignation to take effect immediately, so that the State Legislature which meets on the first of next month may fill the vacancy.

As my intimate friends in the Senate and elsewhere well known, I have long desired to withdraw from that body, and at the same time to retire wholly from politics and political life. My public duties on both sides of the Continent have demanded of me and have received so much attention as to greatly impair my health and compel me to neglect my private affairs. The latter consideration is not a controlling one, but the condition of my health is such as to lead me to seriously doubt my strength to discharge the aduous duties of a Senator for California.

I have deferred carrying out my desire until the present time, when both objects may be accomplished at once, and when the Legislature just about to meet may elect my successor

Very respectfully,
E. CASSERLY.

Regrets would be useless after reading the above; but we feel sure that, with us, our readers will peruse Mr. Casserly's letter of resignation with a pang of sorrow; for he has been the staunch friend of the people, whom he has honored as a Senator by his able and fearless course in Congress. And they, through their representatives in the Legislature would have delighted to honor him by a reëlection to the United States Senate for another term. But the fiat has already gone forth, and it now remains for the Legislature to select a Senator to fill out Mr. Casserly's unexpired term, and also one for the next term, which he might have had without so much as asking.

OUR SACRAMENTO CORRESPONDENCE.—We have made arrangements to keep our readers thoroughly posted upon the doings of the Legislature through an entirely reliable and trustworthy special correspondent, who will furnish a letter for the DEMOCRAT every week. The first of the series appears in the present issue, and will be read with much interest.

STEAMSHIP AND 276 LIVES LOST.—The ocean cable reports from Cardiff, Wales, the loss of the steamship Ville de Havre, bound from New York to Havre, France, and two hundred and seventy-six passengers, by collision with the British ship Lachine, from London for New York, at 2 A.M. November 23d. She was struck amidships by the Lachine, and sunk in twelve minutes after the collision. Fifty-three of the crew, including the captain, were saved.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of California convened on Monday last and as soon as possible proceeded to organize. The Assembly had little difficulty in doing so; electing M. M. Estee (Ind.) Speaker, Loufbourrow (Dem.) Clerk. The Senate found some difficulty in choosing a President Pro Tem., but after twelve ballots Senator Irwin (Dem.) was elected. Hawkins, (Dem.) was reëlected Sergeant-at-Arms. The organization has been completed and work commenced.

EX-GOV. HAIGHT.—We call attention of our readers to the letter of Ex-Governor Haight, on our first page. He throws some hot shells into the Radical camp and shows clearly who are to blame for the misgovernment that has for several years threatened to ruin the country. Although he refuses to accept a candidature for U. S. Senator *at present*, we trust he will consent to run for the next term. He certainly will if he respects the wishes of the people of the State and particularly of the Democratic party.

THE ALDINE.—The December number of this splendid art magazine is received, surpassing all previous numbers in engravings and general variety. The present number closes the volume. In another column will be found the prospectus for 1874. Subscribers should be prompt in making their renewals. The chromos are now ready. We have no hesitation in recommending the *Aldine* as the best art magazine in this country, if not in the world. Subscription price, $5 per year; the present number, $1. Two beautiful chromos, "The East and the West,", presented to every subscriber for 1874. For fifty cents extra these chromos are sent prepaid, mounted and finished ready for framing. James Sutton & Co., publishers, 58 Maiden Lane, New York City.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE.—The December number of this Magazine is replete with good reading—entertaining sketches, stories, poems, etc. Its table of contents embraces the following articles: A Better Country, An Engineer's Yarn, Our party at Sea, Two Enthusiasts, Presence of Mind, Our Babies, Blessedness of Riches, Hans Doodledee, Codfish and Potatoes, Chapter II; Misery Jippeau, Chapter VII, VIII; etc. In addition to these articles are several pretty poems, a charming little Cottage Design, and editorial departments, etc. The engraving for this month is entitled "Old Folks." All the above for only one dollar per year—or with chromo "Yosemite" one dollar and a half. Address, Wood's Household Magazine, Newburgh, New York.

Letter from Sacramento.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 4th, 1873.

DEAR DEMOCRAT:—It is with feelings of pleasure I again undertake to correspond with you, and through you with the people of the county of Yolo, during the present session of the Legislature. My correspondence will have to partake to some extent of the nature of the action of those composing the law-makers of the session. If the men whom the people have sent to act for them this session are good and industrious legislators, as a consequence they will afford me the means of chronicling much of them that is good; but if, on the other hand, they are lazy and incompetent and dishonest, why far better for the people they had never assembled, or ever been sworn in as representatives of the people's will. The interest felt in a correspondence, also, is a little dependent on his anxiety to please those for whom he writes. There can always be found something of a little importance to a neighborhood, if he is of an inquiring and communicative turn of mind.

THE PRESENT SESSION

Of the Legislature bids fair to be of considerable interest, both to the politician and the husbandman. The way farmers are awakening up to what concerns them more than any one else, gives promise to the people of Yolo, which is most emphatically an agricultural county, of matters coming before this Legislature, which will be of most vital importance.

THE CARRYING TRADE

Is a branch of business that the farmers have more interest in properly regulating than any class of men. This will be a subject that will receive most marked attention during the present winter if I do not wonderfully mistake the indications of the times. The subject is agitated not alone in legislative bodies, but also in associations of the people, especially farmers, who are more directly concerned than any others who form our diverse population.

THE GRANGERS

Are looking after the laws regulating our customs—duties on their products, and duties on those things he does not raise or make, but must buy. This, as well as the transportation of those articles, are legitimate matters for the farmer to undertake to manage. He has more interest in them than the lawyer or mechanic or merchant; for as he consumes he pays. I have observed that there is a fair proportion of the members at this session who are men engaged in the business of husbandry.

THE ELECTION OF TWO U. S. SENATORS

Also gives a prominence to the proceedings that they would not otherwise have, or be entitled to. There is going to be a change in the administration of our Government, or I can not interpret the signs of the times with any degree of intelligence.

THE CURRENCY

Is another important measure that the people are going to grapple with through their representatives. It is an important subject, and one that needs legislation.

THE DOINGS

Of your representatives while here on your business, will always form the burden of my correspondence. To give you a condensed synopsis of the Legislative proceedings will be the writer's aim; yet if he can make any suggestions it will always be his object to do so.

THE SENATE

Is largely composed of members who were in this body last session, and they are generally good men, determined to do their duty.

THE ORGANIZATION

Is always a matter of controversy and it should have some prominence, for it is important to get good attaches, and a good presiding officer is very essential to the interests and comfort of the body. Mr. Irwin, of Siskiyou, who was reëlected at the last election, is the candidate of the Democratic caucus. Mr. George Evans, a hold-over Senator is the nominee of the Republican caucus and up to to-day, Dec. 3d, there have been 12 ballotings had and the result appears no nearer the end than at the first.

THE INDEPENDENTS

And the Democrats formed some arrangement by which they—the Independents—must have agreed to give the Democrats the organization for something else. It is probably for the U. S. Senator for the long term, or it may be because they think if they give the organization to the Democrats, they, without any agreement, will vote for Gov. Booth.

THE ASSEMBLY

Had no difficulty in their organization, and after a few votes elected M. M. Estee (Independent), Speaker, and Howe, a Democrat, Speaker Pro Tem., Boruck was defeated for Clerk, only getting fourteen votes, D. T. Loufbourrow getting the Clerkship on the first ballot.

THE SPEAKER

Of the Assembly made a short address in which he alluded to the questions that would probably come before the Assembly this session. Prominent among them was the subject of

FREIGHTS AND FARES.

Now, if the Legislature gets up a well-devised and well-matured bill on this subject there will be no trouble in passing it. It has always been the trouble heretofore, that no bill grading the prices and kind of freight, together with the kind of road over which it is to pass, has ever been offered, and the monopolists come before the Committee and make sport of their proposed bills.

HONESTY OF PURPOSE

Seems to prevail throughout both branches of the Legislature, and they certainly have intelligence enough to compete with any and every monopoly in the land.

THE FIGHT FOR PLACE

Is now going on fiercely. It is often the meanest men who get offices of trust and profit.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

Was somewhat startled to have Senators Beck and Graves go out and leave the caucus just strong enough to be a tie with the balance of the Senate, after they had united with the Dolly Vardens. Beck says he will not go in with them, because they will not help give us a U. S. Senator. Before these men left, Beck introduced the following

RESOLUTION:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Caucus that each and every Senator participating in its proceedings hereby pledges himself to become a member of, and bound by the action of the Democratic Caucus, to be held hereafter for the purpose of nominating candidates for the U. S. Senatorship. The Caucus refused its support to this resolution, and Beck and Graves left, and as I have not seen them this morning I cannot tell how they will act, but time will tell.

I now make my bow to you again, and quit because the mail soon leaves, but promise to be to you all during the session a faithful INDEX.

Buckeye Correspondence.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

BUCKEYE, Dec. 2d, 1873.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—We are now enjoying something like a holiday and are remarkably quiet; but being not far from the county line, the result of the recent election in Solano was noticed with considerable interest. There is a sequel to unfold in the vote of Dixon which is the most northern precinct in the county. Vallejo is noted for its industry in the promotion of selfishness. Its dogmatical course is too well established; hence the panorama with brilliant lights in the foreground has proved delusive to the central portion of the county, and the inventory of words in that locality is not very polished. The matter has been submitted to a vote and the contest is over; the decision has been made, but whether for the best remains to be seen. As conjectured by some of the knowing ones, the result of this election might interest some of your readers. Dixon is the most thriving town in Solano County, and with its zealous citizens its prospects are heightened until it now aspires to become the first town on the California Pacific Railroad. Its influence is felt in this vicinity to such an extent that it commands nearly the entire trade of this large region of country. So you see that a great many from this part of Yolo are kind of married to the Dixonites. General comment and facts point to an unrevealed motive on the part of several influential citizens of Solano to set up claims for a new county, to be formed out of the northern part of Solano and the southern portion of Yolo, Dixon to be the county seat. Here the conundrum is solved. It is intimated that Senator McKune would favor the project; but the story needs confirmation. It seems to me that this would be a bad move in any citizen of Yolo County, however much oppressed we may consider ourselves.

Thanksgiving Day was observed at this place in the most appropriate manner, a class of seventeen having had the fourth degree conferred by the Patrons of Husbandry. A harvest feast was prepared by the matrons, and the whole town and her children were invited to partake of the bountiful repast which was so tastefully arranged by the Sisters of the Order. This Grange seems to be deeply interested in the cause, and improves every hour for the good of the cause which they have espoused. The interest felt in this Grange may be inferred from the large attendance at every meeting. Members of good standing from other Granges will always meet with a welcome.

The Rev. Wetherspoon, during the past week, in connection with Rev. Harriman, of Buckeye, have been holding a protracted meeting at the new Baptist church. May the venerable old man be enabled to come among us often, for extended hands are always open to receive him.

Just enough rain has fallen to do no good but a wonderful sight of harm and to-day our cheeks are fanned by the balmy breath of another norther. Some wandering minds are already prophesying doubtful if not evil times ahead, fearing a drouth, but these latter-day prophets are more to be pittied than laughed at. The world would be unfinished without humbugs.

ORLAND.

The storm which commenced the day after the above was written proves that the weather-wise individuals referred to are indeed "humbugs."—ED.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR DECEMBER.—The second number of Scribner's new magazine for the young is as bright and as full of good things as the first issue—in fact it contains more matter and pictures, for it has eight additional pages. There are forty-four pictures this month and they include six wonderfully funny pictures of learned cats, a curious picture of a giant examining a man through a microscope; one of a sailor dancing with white bears; and another of a courageous youth riding a whale into port will excite the curiosity of every real boy and girl. Celia Thaxter has a seasonable poem, "Jack Frost;" Mrs. R. H. Davis contributes one of her first-class stories, "Naylor o' the Bowl," and there are several short stories—"The Water Dolly," "The Giant Waterbore," "How a Tinker Wrote a Novel." The serial, "What Might Have Been Expected," by Frank R. Stockton, promises plenty of lively adventure. The French story, for young translators, is very amusing. "The Yellow Cottage" is an exquisite little poem, by Marion Douglass. C. C. Haskins offers some excellent and humane propositions regarding the relations of boys and birds; and "Jack-in-the-Pulpit," has a fund of lively and useful matter to talk about. The page for little folks is very good this month; and "The Riddle Box" is crammed with good things.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The President has delivered his annual message to Congress, which convened on Monday last. It is very lengthy and came to hand too late to admit of publication this week. We shall lay it before our readers in our next issue.

A China Wedding—Pleasant Reunion of Old Friends at Knight's Landing.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Hoyt met at Union Hall, in this place, on the evening of November 28th, it being the twentieth anniversary of their wedding day, to celebrate the China Wedding ceremony by presenting proper testimonials to the host and hostess. The hall was thronged with the beauty and fashion of the town; while old and new friends vied with each other in making the entertainment pass off pleasantly.

After the party had met in the spacious hall around a massive table on which sparkled the many beautiful gifts, Mr. J. W. Snowball announced that the ceremony would be inaugurated by the selection of a committee of two ladies and two gentlemen to escort the young couple to the hall. Miss Mary Turner and Mr. M. E. Clow, Miss Fanny Gwinn and Mr. H. A. Jewell were accordingly chosen, and after a short absence returned with the bride and groom, who were received with hearty applause. They were led to the officiating minister, the Rev. Mr. Gruell, who made some well-timed remarks. He said he had read in the good old Book that a good wife was a good thing to have, and he began to believe it; that it was not good for man to live alone, and he began to believe it; that a bachelor's life was a miserable failure, and he began to believe it; that Adam was asleep when he procured his helpmeet, but that the groom could not have been asleep, and was particularly wide awake in having made such a good selection; that neither he, the speaker, nor the groom might not have been what they were to-night, had they not been helped along the thorny pathway of life by guides that were purer and better than themselves.

At the conclusion of Mr. Gruell's remarks Mr. Snowball made a presentation speech, and then read a list of the articles and the names of the donors—which we would gladly give but for want of space. The presents were: A china gilt-band dinner set, two china fruit dishes, a full china tea set with gilt and wine-colored band, a china dinner and tea set of clear white, a bedroom set with gilt band, two pairs of china candlesticks, one pair of spittons, gilt band; two pairs of beautiful vases, wash bowl and pitcher, one handsome set of silver spoons with sugar spoon and butter knife, a meath safe,—also a splendid hat for the groom, which was not a china hat; and many other articles ornamental and useful were then presented in due form.

When Mr. Snowball had concluded his remarks, and finished reading the list, Mr. Hoyt responded feelingly. He said he was overpowered by this expression of kindness and sympathy for himself and wife that his neighbors had this evening displayed; that he was astonished at the splendor and costliness of the varied presents; and returned their most heartfelt thanks to the kind donors, assuring them that they received them in the same friendly spirit in which they were given, and that as long as memory held her sway they would cherish with fond recollections this expression of their friendship. Though not altogether anticipating anything quite so grand as this affair has proven to be, yet he had a hint that something of the kind was on the tapis, and had prepared a few lines for the occasion, which he would read:

For the great proof of Friendship true,
The *heart* must feel—no words will do
To here express the joy we find
In meeting friends, though brought to mind
That twenty years have passed and fled
Since better half and I were wed.
These gifts of China scattered round
Cause tender feelings to abound—
Not for the gifts that are bestown,
But for the friendly feelings shown.
From friendship's gift with prompting heart
No man or woman true would part;
For they, if given in truth or love,
Cause true emotions far above
The common feelings of mankind,
For heart to heart they always bind;
And for these tokens of respect
Accept our thanks; but we regret
That words inadequate we find
To speak the sentiments of our mind.
Now, to all friends here gathered round,
May health and happiness abound,
And may we all true friendship feel—
Each other's cares and sorrows heal.
To those here married—or who wish to be—
We hope that you may live to see
Not only twenty years of bliss,
To cultivate the same as this,
But still prolong the annual round
Until your Golden Wedding's found.
Again we thank you, one and all,
For this most generous friendly call.
And now, my gentlemen friends—make room,
And let the Ladies kiss the Groom!

This well received effusion being ended, the happy pair received the congratulations of their numerous friends in a very complaisant manner; they were not at all scared, having been there before.

By this time the younger portion of the gathering, the lads and lasses, began to evince a disposition to change the programme with a little dancing. The tables were cleared away and they were soon enjoying the poetry of motion in the mazy dance, while

"Music arose with its voluptuous swell
And all went merry as a marriage bell."

The more sober ones of the party repaired to the parlor, where they were entertained with music and song, splendidly rendered by the accomplished Mrs. Dr. Parramore, assisted by other ladies present, until early supper time, when they were invited to partake of a fine collation which was cheerfully dispatched. The young folks too found time between dances to partake of the good cheer of this dining table, to which they did ample justice, and in the wee sms' hours of the morning, as they betook themselves to their quiet homes, they felt well pleased with themselves for having pleased others.

This happy reunion will long be remembered in Knight's Landing and vicinity by those who participated in the festivities, and the tokens received by the host and hostess will ever be garnered in their hearts as priceless treasures, because they were friendship's voluntary offerings.

Resp'y yours, SPECTATOR.

New Advertisements.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
Household and Kitchen FURNITURE!

The undersigned, having taken up his residence in San Francisco, will sell at public auction, at his family residence, corner of Fourth and North street, Woodland, on

TUESDAY, Dec. 16th, 1873,

COMMENCING AT TEN A.M.,

All the Household, Kitchen and other Furniture of said residence, enumerated in part as follows: A fine hair-cloth Parlor Set, a full Bedroom Set, several Bedsteads and Spring Mattresses; a good Bed Lounge, Bureaus, Washstands, Extension and other Tables, Chairs, large Ice-Box, Washing Machine, Parlor, Sitting-room and Bedroom Carpets, Parlor and Cooking Stoves, Crockery, a large lot of Kitchen Furniture, Cooking Utensils, Etc.

TERMS—Cash on delivery of goods.
G. KAUFMAN,
W. A. HENRY, Auctioneer.
Woodland, December 1st, 1873. de5-td

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Edward Roberts, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of EDWARD ROBERTS, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, one mile North of Cacheville, in the County of Yolo.

Dated at Woodland, Dec. 5th, 1873.
C. G. McCORMICK,
Administrator.
J. C. BALL, Attorney. de5-5t

TEAMS TO LET.

I have several good PLOW TEAMS which I desire to let out for the winter or any time desired, on reasonable terms. Apply personally or by letter to M. G. LEE.
Woodland, Dec. 3d, 1873. de5-tf

BAKER & HAMILTON,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
—OF—
Agricultural Implements
—AND—
MACHINES,
SACRAMENTO
—AND—
SAN FRANCISCO.

Offer to the trade the

MOST COMPLETE STOCK

Of Goods ever in the Market.

Sweepstake Gang Plows,
Eureka Gang Plows,
Single Plows, Iron and Steel,
Harrows,
Cultivators,
Seed Sowers,
FANNING MILLS,
Feed Mills,
Corn Planters,
Grain Drills.

We are Exclusive Agents for the

Statesman Force Feed Drill
—AND THE—
WINNEBAGO SEEDER AND CULTIVATOR.

Farmers should send for our LIST OF PRICES before buying elsewhere.

The celebrated
BAIN WAGON!

Which has given universal satisfaction as the Best Farm Wagon now in use, can be had ONLY from us or our agents. no21-3m

LOOK OUT!

IF YOU WANT A GOOD FITTING

BOOT OR SHOE

Made from the best French Calf, then call at

—THE—

S. Fr. Boot & Shoe Store.

They make them to order, and have always a large stock of their own make, also have a large assortment of the best San Francisco made goods on hand, and sell

At Very Reasonable Prices!

They warrant to give satisfaction on all their goods.

SEE THE SAN FRANCISCO

BOOT AND SHOE STORE!
au29-3m

FALL STYLES FOR 1873.

GENTS' SILK AND BUSINESS

HATS

Were Introduced August 30th,

AT D. H. QUINN'S,

HATTER & FURRIER,

87 J. STREET.

Ladies' Furs Made to Order and Repaired.

THE LATEST SHAPES.
se12-3m

C. A. BROWN,
Carpenter and General Jobber,
RESIDENCE:
COR. THIRD ST. AND OAK AVENUE,

Will attend promptly to all kinds of work in his line, and feels confident of giving entire satisfaction.

☞ Work respectfully solicited and charges reasonable. no21

Strayed or Stolen!

From the premises of S. BRIGGS, 8½ miles west of Woodland, a blue-roan horse, 9 years old, branded "B" on left thigh. Whoever will return said horse or give information where he may be found, will be liberally rewarded.
no14-tf S. BRIGGS.

GRAND DISPLAY
—OF—
FALL DRESS GOODS!
—AT—
JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO'S.

Those Elegant New Shades are all the Attraction!

Why Buy Old, Shelf-worn Goods when you can get a No. 1 Article for the same money at

JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO'S.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

FANCY GOODS

Are always to be found at our Establishment.

Domestic Goods!

The Best and Cheapest in Market always on hand.

CLOTHING!

In this department you will find the

BEST SELECTED STOCK,

Both in Style and Material ever offered in Yolo County.

HATS AND CAPS!

LATEST STYLES AND GREAT VARIETY.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

San Francisco and Eastern Make at Reduced Prices!

CARPETS!

OIL CLOTHS,
MATS,
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
TRAVELING BAGS,
UMBRELLAS,

Everything pertaining to our business,

—AT—

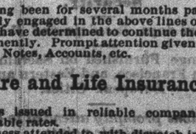
THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES.

JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO.
WOODLAND, October 10th, 1873. oc10-3m

Still on Hand!

F. M. HALL,
MAIN STREET,
IN FRONT OF THE COLLEGE, WOODLAND,

Would respectfully announce to the People of Yolo County, that he is now permanently located in Woodland, and is prepared to fill all orders in his line at short notice and in a satisfactory manner.



Manufacturer —OF— And Dealer —IN—

ALL KINDS OF

HARDWARE, TINWARE, STOVES, RANGES, PUMPS,
PIPE OF ALL KINDS,
Nails, Screws, Hinges, Etc.,
WASH-BOARDS, CHURNS,
Clothes Wringers,
Galvanized Iron Wash Tubs,
Waffle Irons,
Gem Pans,
Sad Irons,
Rubber Hose,
COFFEE MILLS,
Knives and Forks,
Spoons,
Scrubbing and Horse Brushes,
Curry Combs,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

MANUFACTURER OF
ALL KINDS OF
Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet-Iron Ware.

AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED
RICHMOND RANGE
—AND—
Empire City Cook Stove!
The Best Stoves Now in Use.

☞ Particular attention given to Repairing and Job Work. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. oct1 3m

M. W. THOMAS,
GENERAL COLLECTING
—AND—
INSURANCE AGENT,
OFFICE:
ODD FELLOWS' HALL,
(OVER NEW BANK,)
WOODLAND, CAL.

Having been for several months past successfully engaged in the above lines of business, I have determined to continue the same permanently. Prompt attention given to collecting Notes, Accounts, etc.

Fire and Life Insurance

Policies issued in reliable companies at reasonable rates.

Business attended to with dispatch in town or country.

☞ Orders left with E. Bynum will receive immediate attention.
WOODLAND, November 6th, 1873. no7-3m2p

Probate Order.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an Order of the Probate Court of the County of Yolo, State of California, made on the Fifteenth day of November, A.D. 1873, in the matter of the Estate of JONATHAN PHILLIPS, deceased, the undersigned, the Administratrix of said Estate, will receive sealed proposals on or before the SIXTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1873, at her residence, three miles west of Knight's Landing, for the sale of the following described property, to wit: "The Northwest quarter of Section Seventeen T. 11 N., R. 2 E., also two acres off of the E. ½ of the S. W. ¼ Section 17, T. 11 N., R. 2 E. Mount Diablo base and meridian." Terms, cash in gold coin. The Administratrix will sell all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Jonathan Phillips at the time of his death, or that the said Estate has by operation of law or otherwise acquired to the property above described. Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by Probate Court. Deeds at expense of purchaser.

HANNAH E. PHILLIPS,
Administratrix of the Estate of Jonathan Phillips, deceased.
Woodland, Nov. 20th, 1873. no21-3t

Notice of Application for Duplicate Certificate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I will, on December 10th, 1873, apply to the Register of the State Land Office for a duplicate of Swamp Land Certificate of Purchase No. 880, for 147 42-100 acres, being portions of Sections 25 and 36 T 6 N. R 3 E, as described in Swamp Land Survey, No. 371 of Yolo County, said certificate of purchase having been lost or destroyed.
no14-4t PATRICK NOLAN.

THE SUN.

WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY, AND DAILY.

THE WEEKLY SUN is too widely known to require any extended recommendation; but the reasons which have already given it fifty thousand subscribers, and which will, we hope, give it many thousands more, are briefly as follows:

It is a first-rate newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always presented in a clear, intelligible and interesting manner.

It is a first-rate family paper, full of entertaining and instructive reading of every kind, but containing nothing that can offend the most delicate and scrupulous taste.

It is a first class story paper. The best tales and romances of current literature are carefully selected and legibly printed in its pages.

It is a first class agricultural paper. The most fresh and instructive articles on agricultural topics regularly appear in this department.

It is an independent political paper, belonging to no party and wearing no collar. It fights for principle, and for the election of the best men to office. It especially devotes its energies to the exposure of the great corruptions that now weaken and disgrace our country, and threaten to undermine republican institutions altogether. It has no fear of knaves, and asks no favors from their supporters.

It reports the fashions for the ladies and the markets for the men, especially the cattle-markets, to which it pays particular attention.

Finally, it is the cheapest paper published. One dollar a year will secure it for any subscriber. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have THE WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Any one who sends a single dollar will get the paper for a year.

We have no traveling agents.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only $1.00 a year. No discounts from this rate.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.—Same size as the Daily Sun. $2.00 a year. A discount of 20 per cent. to clubs of 10 or over.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription price 50 cents a month, or $6.00 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent.

Address, "THE SUN," New York City.
no14-3t

"TO-DAY."

THE PEOPLE'S ILLUSTRATED PAPER.

It is a Popular American enterprise, illustrated boldly, handsomely, and becoming with the best efforts of the most able writers of our country. It is a paper that is intended in the family circle to be thoroughly enjoyed, and carefully preserved. The choice of and care-fully selected. *Three of the Most Beautiful Chromos* ever issued is given to each subscriber. SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE. Begin with the Dawnings," a beautiful landscape in FONTELLOW by the celebrated BIRKET All our agents have copies of each, and are prepared to deliver them together with the subscription Certificate signed by the Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal inducements offered. Sample copies with full particulars and description of the Curious sent on receipt of six cents.

Only two dollars and a half a year.

ADDRESS,
To-Day Printing and Publishing Co.,
733 SANSOM ST., PHILADELPHIA.
712 Broadway, New York; 3 School st., Boston, 115, 117 & 117 E. Madison st., Chicago.
no28-2t

The Great Sensation.

THE BEECHER-TILTON-WOODHULL SCANDAL

A full and reliable history of this greatest scandal by one who knows, with comprehensive biographical sketches of all parties interested; abounding with incidents, anecdotes and interviews never before published; full history of the Woodhull "Utopia." The sketch of Beecher pronounced the best ever written. What prominent men and women have to say of this scandal. *All about it* written by a well known author. *Not* offensive to the most fastidious; about 400 pages. Illustrated. THE GREATEST SELLING BOOK EVER OFFERED CANVASSERS. Exclusive Territory. It is rapidly filling up. You must secure it *now*. Big commission. Bound prospectus, canvassing book and complete outfit sent on receipt of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS. Circulars, terms, etc., *free*. Address now THE BEVERLY COMPANY, Wabash Ave. and 22d St., CHICAGO, ILL. FOR AGENTS no28-4t

TO THE LADIES
—OF—
Woodland and Yolo County.

MRS. OGBURN,

Having just returned from the Bay with a full assortment of

Millinery Goods,
OF THE LATEST STYLES,

Would be pleased to have the Ladies call and examine them, confident that she can please in the future as well as in the past. She would also return thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same

N.B.—Particular attention given to

DRESSMAKING!

Also, Agency of the

NEW WEED SEWING MACHINE!
oc10 One of the most reliable in use.

J. H. BROGAN,
GENERAL UNDERTAKER,

Having purchased the interest of Mr. Smith in this branch of the business, may be found at all times at the

Old Postoffice Building,
Opposite the Store of Geo. Lewald & Co.

Funerals Promptly Attended to,
—AND—
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

☞ He has the **FINEST OF HEARSES.**

Hearse Services in Woodland, $2.50; anywhere in the county, $5.00.

J. H. BROGAN.
WOODLAND, June 8th, 1872. se5-3m

Store to Lease at Cacheville.

The BRICK STORE and fixtures formerly occupied by A. Kutner & Co., suitable for a store or saloon, will be leased on reasonable terms. Inquire of JACOBS & MEYERSON, Woodland, Or to CHAS. W. HADLY, Cacheville.
oc31-tf

The Yolo Democrat.

Friday, Dec. 5th, 1873.

Town and County Matters

STAR (*) NOTICES in the local column will hereafter be charged 10 cents a line for the first, and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

GREAT SNOW STORM.—On Wednesday morning last a gentle snow storm set in which soon became a genuine old-fashioned Eastern one, and continued all day without cessation till about six P. M. when it turned to rain, which continued nearly all night and all day Thursday. The snow was very heavy and measured on the dead level nine and a half inches. As there was no wind it lodged where it fell, and many trees and shrubs were broken by its weight. Oak branches six inches through split off and fell with the weight. Several "jumpers" were soon constructed and drawn through our streets by fleet horses. Of course the boys must have some fun out of it, and every time the sleighs came along, they gave them a volley of snowballs. Not a Chinaman dared show himself on the street, and anything like a "plug" hat or an umbrella were special marks for balls. The public schools were dismissed and did not open yesterday. As may be imagined, the streets were and still are in an awful condition, for the snow is fast thawing and will soon disappear. Another novel sight was a "Norwegian" on snowshoes making his way through our streets. Well, the snow and rain is indeed a godsend, as the ground will be thoroughly soaked to a sufficient depth for farming purposes. The snow is equal to over 1½ inches of rain and over an inch of rain had fallen since up to the time of going to press. The farmers, and as a consequence everybody else, feel jubilant, and gladly welcome the snow and rain. But so much snow was never before seen in the Sacramento Valley. This is the first of any consequence since the winter of 1867-8.

Rainfall for 1872-73.

The following is the record of Dr. Parramore's rain-gauge in Woodland for the winter of 72-73. We suggest that our readers preserve it for future reference :

1872.	Inches
Nov. 29	0.43—0.43
Dec. 23	0.80
" 25	2.00
" 26	0.33
" 28	1.20
" 29	0.63—4.96
1873.	
Jan. 3	0.11
" 4	0.04
" 11	0.42
" 13	0.06
" 31	0.62—1.25
Feb. 2	0.48
" 4	0 46
" 5	0.06
" 10	0.84
" 18	0.78
" 27	0.22—2.84
March 6	0.41
" 15	0.15—0.56
April " 5	0.05
" 21	0.13—0.18
Total	10.22

DIRECTORY.—Messrs. H. S. Crocker & Co., of Sacramento, are getting up a Directory that will be a very useful work, to this part of the State particularly. It will embrace Sacramento City and County, Yolo County, Solano, Napa, and perhaps others on this side of the Bay, with all their towns and general resources. Mr. Jno. F. Uhlhorn, who is the compiler of this work, called on us recently, and will soon have his canvassers in the field in this county. This will be a Directory "that is a Directory," unlike the shams heretofore gotten out under that name. The only one deserving of the name ever issued in this county was published by Messrs. Sprague & Atwell, and that we learn did not pay expenses. We hope this new one will be well patronized.

WHEAT WAREHOUSE DAMAGED.—The heavy snow on Wednesday was too much for one of the large warehouses of Messrs. Thomas & Hunt of this place, and about sixty feet of the roof fell in. The building contains about three hundred tons of wheat in sacks which must be considerably damaged by the very heavy rain that followed. Being in sacks, however, will save the most of what is exposed unless the rains should continue. The damage to the building itself is not very serious.

SUICIDE.—A. Griggs, grocer, of this place, committed suicide about half-past seven o'clock this morning by hanging himself in the woodshed at the rear of his dwelling. He was discovered soon after by his family, but not before life was extinct. Dr. Mehring was immediately called, but too late to do any good. We did not learn any cause assigned for the deed. Deceased was much respected in this community.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The largest and best selected stock of Toys and Fancy Goods ever offered for sale in Woodland will be opened in a few days, at the store formerly occupied by G. M. Eaton, opposite Capital Hotel. These goods are all new, bought from first hands, and will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Advertisement next week.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH SERVICES.—The Congregational Church will hold divine service in Central Hall at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M., Dec. 7th, 1873. Subject of the evening lecture: "Word-Pictures of the Bible." Services will be conducted by the Rev. G. F. G. Morgan. All are invited to attend.

A MISTAKE.—We were in error in stating last week that the Town Trustees had determined to regravel Main street. The Marshal informs us that no such order has been passed. Our information was from hearsay. Now they will doubtless have to wait till Spring.

Board of Supervisors.

DEC. 1ST, 1873.—Application of Alfred Strong for change in road running south of old Winchell Ranch, referred to Supervisor J. K. Smith, to report at next meeting.

Warrants issued for incidental Hospital expenses for $44 44.

Upon application of J. S. Stevenson, the former order making allowance to him was rescinded, and order made allowing him $10 per month for care of James Duffy, an infant.

DEC. 2D.—Petition of Jno. N. Pendegast and others for the relief of Henry Jackson, rejected.

Supervisors Mering and Swingle appointed a committee in connection with the District Attorney, to draft a Road Law for Yolo County.

Resignation of Dr. D. Ray as Hospital Physician accepted, and Dr. A. B. Mehring chosen in his place.

Bids for furnishing meals to prisoners and jurors received and opened, and contract awarded to Adam Denzler at $3 per week for each prisoner, and 37½ cents per meal for jurors.

The following resolutions for the dispatch of business were adopted :

Resolved, That all claims against the County must be made out upon blanks furnished by the Clerk, duly verified, and filed with the Clerk of this Board at least one day prior to the day at which they are heard.

Resolved, That this Board constitute a Committee of the Whole on Roads and Bridges.

Resolved, That the President appoint a Committee of two, on Finance, to whom all bills must be referred before the hearing thereof.

Resolved, That no Road Overseer shall contract for or perform any work in his Road District without an order of the Board authorizing the same, duly entered of record ; except such work as may be paid for out of funds collected by such Overseer.

Supervisors Mering and Swingle were appointed the Committee on Finance.

Supervisors Swingle and J. K. Smith appointed a Committee to draft and present to the Board on Monday, the 15th inst., a Bill for Funding the County Debt.

Board adjourned to Monday Dec. 15.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—Mr. G. Kaufman, of the late firm of Fleishman & Kaufman, having made arrangements to remove his family from Woodland, will, by the aid of Judge Henry, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, Dec. 16th, all the household furniture of the family residence, on the corner of Fourth and North streets. A good opportunity for those who want furniture, as it is in good order and will be sold without reserve.

RAINFALL AT WOODLAND.—As recorded by Dr. Parramore's rain-gauge :

1873.	Inches.
Oct. 7	0.20—0.20
Nov. 5	0.21
" 30	0.94—1.15
Dec. 3 (9½ inches of snow)	1.53
" 4	0.88—2.41
Total to December 4th, 10 A.M.	3.76

ENTERPRISE.—For the best make of boots and shoes go to the San Francisco Boot and Shoe Store—either for ready-made or to measure. All work warranted as represented and none but the best workmen employed.

CHRISTMAS SHOOTING MATCH.—Marksmen will have an opportunity to try their skill on 100 turkeys and 200 chickens at Brown's Corners, on Monday December 22p.

TURNERS' BALL.—The Turn-Verein Association has determined to hold the ball heretofore announced for Christmas, on the last night of the year. Everybody is invited.

EPIZOOTIC.—The epizootic has again broken out in New York, threatening to again bring business to a stand still. Quite a number of fatal cases have occurred.

TEAMS FOR HIRE.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that teams can be hired of Mr. Lee for plowing, etc.

HAVE the readers of the YOLO DEMOCRAT ever used any of "Parson's Purgative Pills"? If not, why not? They are the best family physic, besides being the greatest anti-bilious remedy there is in this country.

IF YOUR horse is lame, sore or galled, you should use "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment;" wash the part with castile soap and warm water, rub dry, with a clean cloth, then apply the Liniment, rub in well with the hand.

FOR THE VERY BEST PHOTOGRAPHS, go to Bradley & Rulofson's Gallery, without stairs. *Ascend in the Elevator*—429 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

1865. 1873.

DAILY EXAMINER
—AND—
WEEKLY EXAMINER !

CHIEF ORGAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY
—OF—
CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Daily is the OFFICIAL PAPER of the City and County of San Francisco, and receives the latest and most reliable dispatches by the Atlantic and Pacific line.

The Weekly Examiner

Contains sixty-four columns of carefully selected reading matter, and is enriched with the Soundest Essays on the Political and General Questions of the day, by the ablest

DEMOCRATIC WRITERS

On the Coast, treated in a manner to render the EXAMINER valuable for present reading and for future reference.

It is prepared expressly for the Farmer, Miner and Interior Merchant, and will be found invaluable for its carefully compiled, elaborate and reliable

MARKET REPORTS.

It has the largest circulation of any weekly paper published west of the Rocky Mountains. As a Family Newspaper, it has no superior in the State, and no Democratic home should be without it. It may be read with profit and pleasure around the domestic hearth, especial care being taken that it shall contain nothing that can offend morality.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION :

Daily, one year	$10 00
Daily, six months	6 00
Daily, three months	3 00
Weekly, per annum	5 00
Weekly, for six months	2 50

TERMS OF CLUBS FOR WEEKLY.

Five copies, and under ten, one year, per copy	$4 00
Ten copies, and under twenty, one year, per copy	3 50
Twenty copies, and over, one year, per copy	3 00

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER.—This medicine has become an article of commerce—a thing no medicine ever became before. "Pain-Killer is as much an item in every bale of goods sent to country merchants as tea, coffee or sugar. This speaks volumes in its favor. *Glens Falls Messenger.*

Living Advertisements.

A medicine that has done more than all the prescriptions of the pharmacopœia to protect the human system against the bodily ills superinduced by unhealthy surroundings, is certainly worthy of universal confidence It is mainly on account of its extraordinary preventive properties that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is so exceedingly popular in localities subject to the visitation of miasmatic fevers and other diseases produced by empoisoned air. A family that has escaped sickness during a sickly season in consequence of using the Bitters as a safeguard, is a living advertisement of the virtues of the preparation. The whole neighborhood realize the fact. "I could'nt have believed it," says one. "I scarcely credited the advertisements ; but one must believe what one sees," says another." It is the very thing we need in this unwholesome section of country," remarks a third. And the result is that the instinct of self-defence, the first law of nature, induces three-fourths of that community to obtain a supply of the great vegetable antidote before the next sickly season sets in. In winter, when the system requires extra vigor and elasticity to enable it to baffle the effects of damp and cold, the bitters will be found particularly serviceable. Rheumatism will not be apt to fasten upon muscles and nerves that have been braced up by this excellent invigorant and nervine; nor will the severities of the season, which have such a disastrous effect on the pulmonary organs of the feeble and delicate, be likely to exercise the same untoward influences in cases where the stomach and the external surface of the body (which always sympathizes with the digestive organs) have been toned and stimulated by a course of the restorative. The fits of indigestion and irregularities of the bowels which proceed from sudden changes of weather may always be averted by a timely use of the Bitters.

BORN.

In Woodland, Nov. 26th, to the wife of L. M. Rue, a Daughter.

In Woodland, Dec. 2d, to the wife of J. H. Arnold, a Son.

In Woodland, Dec. 1st, to the wife of E. G. Hornlein, a Son.

In Woodland, Nov. 21st, to the wife of Geo. W. Bentley, a Daughter.

MARRIED.

At Buckeye, Nov. 30th, by Dr. J. D. Gregory, W. A. Fisher to Sarah E. Lemon, all of Yolo county.

At Buckeye, Nov. 30th, by Dr. J. D. Gregory, Mr. James B. Griffin to Miss M. Miller, all of Yolo county.

In Sutter County, Dec. 1st, by Alexander Donaldson, J. P., Mr. W. A. Goode to Miss Katie McRae.

We had not the pleasure of being present at the wedding ceremony, but learn that it passed off very pleasantly. May their joys be full, their ways be ways of pleasantness, and all their paths be paths of peace.

DIED.

At Troy, Missouri, Nov. 12th, very suddenly, of paralysis, Mrs. Elmyra B. Brown, mother of H. S. Brown, of this county.

This space will be occupied during the Holidays by ADOLPH KIERSKI as Santa Claus' Headquarters.

The Largest Assortment of Holiday Presents to be found in Yolo County.

Our Motto—"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

Store, Main Street, opposite the College, Woodland.

no7-3m

Time Tests the Merits of All Things.

1840.] FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS [1872,

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

Has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveler, on sea or land, and no one should travel on our Lakes or Rivers without it.

Since the PAIN-KILLER was first introduced, and met with such extensive sale, many Liniments, Reliefs, Panaceas, and other Remedies have been offered to the public, but not one of them has ever attained the truly enviable standing of the PAIN-KILLER.

WHY IS THIS SO ?

It is because DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is what it claims to be, a Reliever of Pain.

Its Merits are Unsurpassed.

If you are suffering from INTERNAL PAIN, Twenty to Thirty Drops in a Little Water will almost instantly cure you. There is nothing to equal it for

Colic Cramps, Spasms, Heart-burn, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Flux, Wind in the Bowels, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache.

In sections of the country where

Fever and Ague

prevails, there is no remedy held in greater esteem. Persons traveling should keep it by them. A few drops in water, will prevent sickness or bowel troubles from change of water.

From foreign countries the calls for PAIN-KILLER are great. It is found to

Cure Cholera when all other remedies fail.

WHEN USED EXTERNALLY AS A LINIMENT, nothing gives quicker ease in Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Stings from Insects, and Scalds. It removes the fire, and the wound heals like ordinary sores. Those suffering with RHEUMATISM, GOUT or NEURALGIA, if not a positive cure, they find the PAIN-KILLER gives them relief when no other remedy will.

It gives instant relief from Aching Teeth.

Every House-keeper should keep it at hand and apply it on the first attack of any Pain. It will give satisfactory relief, and save hours of suffering.

Do not trifle with yourselves by testing untried remedies. Be sure you call for and get the genuine PAIN-KILLER, as many worthless nostrums are attempted to be sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine.

Directions accompany each bottle.

Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1 per Bottle.

no14-1m

Prospectus for 1874
SEVENTH YEAR.

The Aldine,

An Illustrated Monthly Journal, universally admitted to be the Handsomest Periodical in the World. A Representative and Champion of American Taste.

Not for Sale in Book or News Stores!

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or *timely* interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure light and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimen of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after it has been bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, THE ALDINE is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes *for ten times its cost, and then there are the Chromos, besides!*

ART DEPARTMENT 1874.

The illustrations of THE ALDINE have won a world-wide reputation, and in the art centres of Europe it is an admitted fact that its wood cuts are examples of the highest perfection ever attained. The common prejudice in favor of "steel plates," is rapidly yielding to a more educated and discriminating taste which recognizes the advantage of superior artistic quality with greater facility of production. The wood-cuts of THE ALDINE possess all the delicacy and elaborate finish of the most costly steel plate, while they afford a better rendering of the artists original.

To fully realize the wonderful work which THE ALDINE is doing for the cause of art culture in America, it is only necessary to consider the cost to the people of any other decent representations of the productions of great painters.

In addition to designs by the members of the National Academy, and other noted American artists, THE ALDINE will reproduce examples of the best foreign masters, selected with a view to the highest artistic success and greatest general interest. Thus the subscriber to THE ALDINE will, at a trifling cost, enjoy in his own home the pleasures and refining influences of true art.

The quarterly tinted plates for 1874 will be by Thos. Moran and J. D. Woodward.

The Christmas issue for 1874 will contain special designs appropriate to the season, by our best artists, and will surpass in attractions any of its predecessors.

Premium for 1874.

Every subscriber to THE ALDINE for the year 1874 will receive a pair of chromos. The original pictures were painted in oil for the publishers of THE ALDINE, by Thomas Moran, whose great Colorado picture was purchased by Congress for ten thousand dollars. The subjects were chosen to represent "The East" and "The West." One is a view in the White Mountains, New Hampshire ; the other gives The Cliffs of Green River, Wyoming Territory. The difference in the nature of the scenes themselves is a pleasing contrast, and affords a good display of the artist's scope and coloring. The chromos are each worked from thirty distinct plates, and are in size (12 x 16) and appearance exact fac-similes of the originals. The presentation of a worthy example of America's greatest landscape painter to the subscribers of THE ALDINE was a bold but peculiarly happy idea, and its successful realization is attested by the following testimonial, over the signature of Mr. Moran himself.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 20th, 1873.
Messrs. JAMES SUTTON & Co.,

Gentlemen :—I am delighted with the proofs in color of your chromos. They are wonderfully successful representations by mechanical process of the original paintings.

Very respectfully,
(Signed,) THOS. MORAN.

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WILLIAM MASON.
Nov. 1st, 1873. no7-1m

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Woodland, September 25th, 1873. se26

Dr. Brenan.

DR. PAUL M. BRENAN,
Physician, Surgeon,

AND LECTURER, late of Philadelphia, the fountain head of all medical science in this country, who has spent the last thirteen years in traveling through all the principal cities in Europe and the United States, giving lectures and treating some of the most complicated and long-standing diseases, has now permanently located himself in the city of San Francisco, at

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Opposite the Occidental Hotel entrance. Although DR. BRENAN may differ considerably in his practice from many members of the Profession, yet he is possessed of the highest credentials from the most learned and celebrated Medical Colleges in the country; and all who have attended his lectures bear witness to the clear and lucid manner in which he defines every portion of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise; and DR. BRENAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to general and nervous debility. And for this purpose DR. BRENAN spent several years in Paris, where the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the cause of these most complicated diseases. Nasal Catarrh and other diseases of the throat and chest have also been the subject of special lectures delivered throughout the country. The Doctor, therefore, offers his services with confidence to all the afflicted of humanity, who may suffer from any of the complaints incidental to the human frame. In addition to his own professional office and consultation room, the Doctor has also secured parlors affording every convenience for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen separately.

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EUCALYPTUS

No. Cases Treated.	*Cured.*	*Imp'd*
Remittent Fever	5	5 .....
Chills and Fever	19	19 .....
Typhoid Fever	9	9 .....
Inflam. of the Kidneys	4	3 1
Diuretis	10	7 3
Incontinence of Urine	3	3 .....
Stricture	9	4 3
Inflam. of Bladder	27	25 2
Blennorrhagia	13	10 3
Disease of the Heart	7	... 7
Dysentery	4	3 1
Chronic Diarrhœa	13	9 4
Gonorrhœa	15	15 .....
Dropsy	6	3 3

Completely corroborative of the above, are the reports of the experiments with Eucalyptus by Dr. Lorrimer, of Berlin, Prussia, and Dr. Keeler, Chief Physician of the Austrian Railway Co., published in the *Am. Med. Jour.*, July, 1872.

It will be found very efficacious in obstinate cases of Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Hacking Cough, Chronic Sore Throat, Leucorrhea, etc., and in nausea during pregnancy.

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The Yolo Democrat.

Hon. J. K. Luttrel on Agriculture.

[From the Sonoma Democrat.]

SANTA ROSA, Nov. 14th, '73.

One of the most important subjects which our law-makers will be called upon to dispose of this winter, is that of irrigation. We have hundreds of thousands of acres of fine land in California, that with a proper system of irrigation would yield millions of bushels of grain, but without irrigation it is comparatively worthless. Some practical farmers contend that this dry land will yield good crops without irrigation, but this can only be accomplished by summer-fallowing. One objection urged against a general system of irrigation is that it will create sickness throughout our valleys; but to the real subject or system of irrigation I would more practicularly address myself. 1st. I am in favor of a general system of irrigation, provided we can devise a plan that will result beneficially to the masses of the people. Our people complain of land monopoly, and its confederate, railroad monopoly, but they are not to be compared with a water monopoly, such as is now contemplated by a company of speculators, who are concocting their plans for obtaining control of the waters of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and their tributaries. I have met the many propositions for irrigating our valleys, but so far have read of no measure for which I could vote. I am opposed to allowing any corporation or company to appropriate the water of the State. Let the waters of the Sacramento and Joaquin fall into the hands of a corporation and the rights of the people are forever passed into the hands of a monopoly who will be more exacting and oppressive than any that we have yet had to contend with. The land, timber and water all controlled by monopoly, and what is left for the laboring man? Land speculators will not only demand high and exorbitant rents, but water companies will charge you $1.25 to $5.00 per acre per annum for irrigation, and will then charge you extra for your horse.

1st. Californians should oppose every sheme calculated to place the control of the waters of the State in the hands of any company or corporation.

2d. The waters of our rivers and lakes should be kept free and untrammeled, for the use and benefit of the people.

3d. The proposition to grant a subsidy and control of the waters of our rivers and lakes to a private company or corporation is simply a sheme of speculators which will forever deprive the people of the right to the use of the same unless they shall pay such prices as a heartless monopoly will impose or exact.

We should move cautiously in this matter. The people should carefully scrutinize every proposition presented. No proposition, it matters not how plausible, should be adoupted until put to the severest test to see that it is free from speculation. Better defer the whole subject for years than consign the rights of the people to the control of those who have no sympathy with the toiling millions unless it is to oppress them by exorbitant rents, freights and charges.

I would suggest a plan for appropriating the waters of our State for irrigating purposes. I do not claim that it is perfect, or that it is the only feasible plan, but I simply submit it to the consideration of thd people, trusting some one may suggest a better. To illustrate, we will suppose that it requires three millions of dollars to construct a canal for shipping and irrigating purposes from Red Bluff to Benecia, the canal to irrigate the counties of Tehama, Colusa, Yolo and Solano, over two hundred miles; the State of California to issue seven per cent. bonds, redeemable in fifty years; the bonds to be loaned to the said counties through which the canal passes; the bonds to be sold at a price fixed by the State Legislature; the proceeds to be deposited with the Treasurer of the State of California; the Presidents of the Boards of Supervisors of Tehama, Colusa, Yolo and Solano to be ex-officio a Board of Canal or Water Commissioners, the State Treasurer being also a member and treasurer of the Board; they to cause the canal to be constructed by the lowest bidder; when said canal is completed a rate of charges for water to be fixed, at a price not greater than will be necessary to defray the expenses of repairs, interest on bonds, and to set aside a sinking fund of five per cent. for the redemption of the bonds; that said sinking fund shall be invested in the county bonds of the counties through which the canal passes, State bonds of California or United States bonds; that the canal is the property of the Government or State furnishing the aid until the redemption by the counties named of all outstanding bonds issued, and then the canal, with all its improvements, to revert to the people of the counties through which it passes; the rate for water to be fixed at no more than will realize a sum sufficient to defray expenses or keep the canal in repair the Board of Water Commissioners to be prohibited from mortgaging the same or any part thereof.

A canal constructed upon this plan takes the whole question out Congress or the State Legislature and confines it to the people directly interested. No man is taxed to pay interest on bonds or repairs of canal except those directly interested and using the waters of the canal. The people are the sole managers of the waters, retaining full and perpetual control of the same, having no fear of oppressive charges by monopolies or that the waters will be witheld by the speculators or tyrants of associated capital. But they rest content with a full knowledge that although they may for the first few years pay twenty-five or fifty cents per acre for irrigation, it is only for a time, as a few years, and the canal will be free from debt and the property of the people, used and controlled by them for the public good and the prosperity of the State. Draining the tule lands and causing the dry and arid plains to yield bountiful harvests of cereals and fruits, establishing a great public highway for transporting the products of labor, at low prices, to deep water at Benicia, where nature has prepared a natural harbor or readstead for the benefit of man. The same might be applied in the San Joaquin Valley, and in all parts of the State where irrigation is practicable or desirable.

J. K. LUTTRELL.

ONLY SKILL WILL WIN.—It is a universal rule in labor which no accident or social tradition or clannishness of sex can overthrow, that skill wins. So long as there are more workmen than can find work, women have accidental as well as natural obstacles to meet, but wherever employed, they can do much toward removing these obstacles by proving themselves the best workmen. "Women, like princes, find few real friends," especially in competition of sex for labor. They must appeal to employers' heads, and pay little heed to their hearts. Work is not an affair of personal sympathy; it consists of dollars and cents.

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My Queen of Stars, awake. Tenor sg. from Pauline	"	Danks.	30c

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Oh! how'd ye do, Aunt Susie?	"	Stewart.	30c
Dat makes me noddings out	"	Maywood.	30c
'Neath the white and purple Blossoms	"	Persley.	30c
Norah is dreaming of you	"	Pratt.	30c
The sweetest Bud is missing	"	Danks.	30c

ON RECEIPT

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God Bless our Home	"	Stewart.	40c
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Does he ever think of me	"	Hays.	35c
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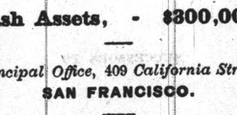

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MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,
TOILET PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, HAIR OILS, SOAPS, HAIR BRUSHES, ETC.

A Fine Stock of
School Books,
Miscellaneous Books,
Stationery,
Initial Note,
Diaries, Etc.

Also, a Complete Assortment of
GLASS, CIGARS,
TOBACCO, LEGAL BLANKS.

Also, FINE PORT AND SHERRY WINES,
Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies,
COGNAC BRANDY,
Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Etc.
All of the purest quality for medicinal use.

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours by a thoroughly competent druggist
J. L. SIMPSON,
(Read & Magee's old stand,) Main street,
se19-tf WOODLAND.

P. S. G ASSCOCK,
—DEALER IN—
Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery,
STATIONERY, ETC.,
—ALSO,—
Wholesale Dealer in Rure Liquors.
AGENT FOR THE
Liverpool & London & Globe
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Front St., Knight's Landing.
AGENT FOR THE
SINGER SEWING MACHINE!
oc10-3m

FURNITURE, FURNITURE!

The undersigned having bought out his partner, Mr. Brogan, in the Furniture trade, will carry on the business as usual
At the Old Stand on Main St.,
(OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE)
Where he will keep every description of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!
And Sell at the
LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES!
J. K. SMITH.
WOODLAND, June 8th, 1872. se5-3m

Wanted Agents
For our great pictorial work, just issued, called
A LA CALIFORNIA,
—OR—
Sketches of Life in the Golden State.
BY THE LATE COL. ALBERT S. EVANS.
A Beautiful Octavo, Splendidly Illustrated. Vivid Pen Paintings of life in California, etc., etc.
AGENTS ALSO WANTED FOR THE
"Manual of American Ideas."
A most invaluable work for every American Citizen. Octavo, 336 pages. Also, just issued, THE FARMERS' JOURNAL AND ACCOUNT BOOK. Send for terms upon these rapid selling books.
A. L. Bancroft & Co.
oc17-7t SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

EL DORADO
LIVERY STABLES!

POCKMAN & BRO.,
(*Successors to Hubbard & Sill,*)
Have become the Proprietors of these celebrated Livery, Sale and Boarding Stables, and are prepared to furnish on short notice any kind of turn-out desired—Saddle Horses, Single or Double Buggies, Carriages or Barouches, and will furnish drivers if desired.
Horses Boarded by the day, week or month.
oc17-3m POCKMAN & BRO., Proprietors.

Bynum & Strong,
WEST END OF NEW COLLEGE BLOCK,
Main St., Woodland,
Dealers in all kinds of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,
PURE WINES and LIQUORS,
For Medicinal Purposes,
—AND—
EVERYTHING USUALLY FOUND IN A
FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE!
—ALSO—
A Large Stock of Stationery,
—CONSISTING OF—
LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS
BLANK BOOKS, DIARIES, MEMORANDUMS, ETC., ETC.
A Fine Stock
—OF—
TOBACCO and CIGARS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Prescriptions Carefully
AND ACCURATELY
Compounded—Day or Night—
—BY A—
THOROUGHLY COMPETENT DRUGGIST.
Nothing but the Purest Medicines Used.
oc17-3m

Porter & Co.,
Dealers in all kinds of
FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
Fruits and Vegetables,
FLOUR AND MEAL,
DAIRY PRODUCE, Etc., Etc.
In the New Brick Building, opposite the College,
MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

FAMILY SUPPLIES.
We are now fully prepared to supply Families with everything in the line of Provisions of every kind. Our store has been enlarged, enabling us to keep a larger assortment than ever before. We have an unsurpassed stock of
GROCERIES!
To which we ask the attention of this community, believing that it cannot be equalled in Yolo county. A full assortment of
VEGETABLES!
Will be found in our store at all times, and we shall keep fully up to the market in this department of trade.
FRUITS!
Will receive special attention, and choicest qualities be kept on hand, fresh, throughout the season of each variety.
BUTTER AND CHEESE
Are particularly in our line, and purchasers can rely upon getting the best the market affords.
CROCKERY!
Has of late received considerable attention at our hands. We doubt if there is another house in town that does as much in this line. Now on hand a large variety. Call and see.
We shall keep a complete stock of goods in store, and sell at fair prices; therefore we ask a share of patronage from the people of Woodland and vicinity, guaranteeing entire satisfaction to all who favor us with their trade.
PORTER & CO.,
no28-3m Opp. College, Main st., Woodland.

Public Announcement!

A. J. WELLS, J. SOVEREIGN, C. L. BEACH.
BEACH, SOVEREIGN & COMPANY,
(SUCCESSORS TO ELLIOTT BROS.)
Having leased the building known as "Elliott's Carriage and Wagon Manufactory," will continue the business in all its branches, including
CARRIAGE AND WAGON-MAKING,
BLACKSMITHING,
HORSESHOEING AND GENERAL JOBBING!
The members of this new firm are all old hands at the business, and understand thoroughly every department. MR. SOVEREIGN has been for several years past in the same line at Knight's Landing, and MR. BEACH is well-known as an experienced hand at the business in Woodland, while MR. WELLS is a good mechanic recently from the East.
A complete stock of New Materials has been purchased, selected with great care, especially for this market.
We respectfully invite the patronage of the public, warrant all work as represented, and shall charge only reasonable prices.
We are Agents for the Bain Wagons, the World Mower and the Hill Gang Plow, a supply of which will be kept on hand. Call and leave your orders.
BEACH, SOVEREIGN & CO.
WOODLAND, May 1st, 1873. no8-3m

WHOLESALE LIQUOR HOUSE!
IN WOODLAND!
DRYFUS & CO.,
Have in store a full stock of
Choice Wines, Pure Liquors,
CIGARS, ETC.,
Which they offer to dealers and the public at wholesale rates as favorable as can be obtained anywhere on this Coast.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED,
—AND—
GOODS DELIVERED ON SHORT NOTICE.
Store opposite Bank of Woodland.
March 8th, 1873. se5-3m

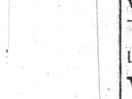
VON HOYTER'S
Cough Specific!
THE BEST REMEDY
FOR
COUGHS AND COLDS!
A COMPOUND OF
Tar, Liverwort, Hoarhound and Lobelia.
H. C. KIRK & CO., Agents,
oc10 SACRAMENTO.

WOODLAND BAKERY,
First Street,
Opposite Central Hall, near Capital Hotel.
O. SCHLUER, . Proprietor.
A Supply of
Bread, Cakes, Pies, Crackers,
Etc., always on hand, and delivered to any part of town if desired.
Balls and Parties
Supplied on short notice. A continuance of patronage is respectfully solicited. no21

COAL OIL,
For sale at
SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE

ATLANTIC Lead, Linseed Oil, Paints in quantity, also Paint Brushes, at
E. BYNUM & CO'S.

C. D. MORIN,
At his Old Stand, Opposite the Bank of Woodland,
Is prepared to do all kinds of
PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING,
—AND—
METAL ROOFING,
And Manufacturer of
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares,
ALSO, DEALER IN
STOVES,



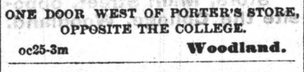
PUMPS,
Iron and Galvanized Pipes of all sizes.
AGENT FOR THE
Celebrated "Union Range."
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
Of all kinds in his line.
GALVANIZED IRON
Water Tanks!
All Sizes, made to Order.
AGENCY FOR
Rose's deep well Force Pumps.
TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS
Can be had at my Store.
ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY Promptly attended to.
☞ SHOP ON MAIN STREET,
(Next to Gray and Wood's Hardware Store.)
no1-3m C. D. MORIN.

A. C. RUGGLES. T. B. REINDOLLAR.
RUGGLES & REINDOLLAR,
Dealers in all kinds of
Drugs,
Medicines,
Paints,
Oils,
Glass,
Brushes,
Perfumery,
BOOKS, STATIONERY, LAMPS,
And everything found in a
First-Class Drug Store.
PORTER & CO.,
Opp. College, Main st., Woodland.

Physicians' Prescriptions
ACCURATELY COMPOUNDED,
Day or night, by
T. B. REINDOLLAR,
APOTHECARY.
ONE DOOR WEST OF PORTER'S STORE,
OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE.
oc25-3m Woodland.

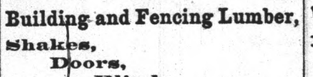
LUMBER!
L. B. RUGGLES. S. A. DAVIS.
RUGGLES & DAVIS,
(Successors to L. B. Ruggles,)
AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED YARD,
South of Main St., near the College,
WOODLAND.
It is our intention to keep on hand every kind
—OF—
Building and Fencing Lumber,
Shakes,
Doors,
Blinds,
Plaster Paris,
SHINGLES, WINDOWS, LATHS,
Lime, Cement, Hair, Etc.
All Orders Promptly Filled on Liberal Terms to the Purchaser.
oc3-3m RUGGLES & DAVIS.

FURNITURE STORE
—AND—
Cabinet Shop
South side of Main street, next to the Woodland Market and opposite El Dorado Livery Stable,
WOODLAND.



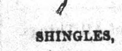
ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE
FURNITURE,
Spring Matresses, Lounges, &c., constantly on hand and fitted up to order.
COFFINS OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES furnished on short notice.
REPAIRING.—All kinds of Furniture neatly and cheaply repaired.
oc17-3m P. KRELLENBERG.

WOODLAND MEAT MARKETS.
CHAS. H. DAVIS & CO., Proprietors.



Good Beef,
MUTTON, VEAL,
PORK, SAUSAGE, SALT MEATS, ETC.,
Constantly on hand. oc10-3m

NEW PAINT SHOP.
W. S. SPENCE,
HOUSE, SIGN AND CARRIAGE PAINTER



All kinds of Painting promptly and satisfactorily executed.
Shop in the rear of Dunphey's blacksmith and wagon shop, opposite Exchange Hotel, Woodland. oc10-3m

REMOVAL
OF THE
WOODLAND PROVISION STORE
—AND—
FISH MARKET

TO THE NEW BUILDING
Directly west of Templars' Hall, and
Opposite the Old Stand.
J. G. SCHWALM,
Dealer in all kinds of
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
Respectfully invites the residents of Woodland and vicinity to call at his new quarters, where he is fully prepared to supply their wants with every article of
FAMILY GROCERIES
Of the best quality, and too numerous to mention in an advertisement; also,
Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Hams, Pork,
Fish—Fresh and Salt,
PRESERVED MEATS
And the choicest Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco.
☞ *Depot of the National Brewery, of San Francisco.*
FRESH FISH EVERY THURSDAY.
se19-3m

NEW STORE.
New Goods and New Prices!
J. I. EATON,
(FORMERLY OF EATON & BRO.,)
Has just received and opened in the new building opposite the Masonic Hall, a new stock of
FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, ETC.,
Which we offer for sale
For Cash, or in Thirty Days,
At prices to suit the times. I do my own work, and have no rent to pay, consequently can sell at low figures.
Goods Delivered in Any Part of the City.
☞ Store in the Grove, opposite the Masonic Building.
Woodland, July 18th, 1873. oc17-3m

J. A. WILSON, JOHN BAUER.
[*Late of Gosselgren & Wilson.*]
WILSON & BAUER,
Cor. 4th and J Sts.,
SACRAMENTO,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE!

BEDDING
AND MIRRORS!
—ALSO,—
Solid Walnut Bedroom and Parlor Furniture!
DESKS AND BOOKCASES,
Of Every Description,
LOWER THAN SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
no15-3m

HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE
—AND—
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned having permanently located in Woodland, would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. He is prepared to do work in the best style, such as
Graining, Marbling, Sign-Painting, Kalsomining, Etc.
None but the best materials used in my work.
Also, Sole Agent in Yolo County for W. S. READ & CO'S
UNIVERSAL LIQUID SLATING
FOR BLACKBOARDS.
Old Boards Repaired, and new ones put up on Plaster or Wood.
E. HOERNLEIN,
☞ Office and Paint Shop adjoining residence First street, two doors north of Woodland Bakery. no21-3m

LIPMAN'S
GREAT DISCOVERY.
NEVER FAILING
—AND—
PERFECTLY HARMLESS.
Probably no object has called forth more preparations than those for RESTORING AND BEAUTIFYING THE HUMAN HAIR, and among all J. LIPMAN'S WONDERFUL RESTORER stands beyond question at the head for efficiency and perfect safety—this is absolutely free from Sugar Lead or Lac Sulphur and never fails to produce the effect desired—requires no other preparation—is easily applied, and is without doubt the simplest, best and cheapest Hair Restorative in use. Sold by all druggists. General Agents, CHAS. LANGLEY & Co., Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco. no21-18m

To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.
Rag Carpet Manufactory.
The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave Rag Carpets for all who want them.
PRICES.
I will weave Carpets for 50 cents per yard for fancy patterns, and 40 cents per yard for plain, and furnish the warp myself; if parties furnish the warp, from 20 to 30 cents per yard.
Flannel wove, cotton warp, 25 cts. per yard.
Orders left at Porter's store.
oc17-3m THOMAS McCANNA.

PACIFIC SALOON!
Chris. Seiber, - - Proprietor,
Successor to H. Zirker, deceased.
I keep the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and respectfully invite all my friends and the public to come and see me.
PACIFIC SALOON,
Opp. the College, Main St., Woodland.
oc24-3m

WM. PRICE, J. BENHAYON, J. LEVISON.
WM. PRICE & CO.,
IMPORTERS
AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Brandies, Wines and Liquors,
No. 44 K street, between Second and Third,
oc17 SACRAMENTO. 18m

PURE Lard Oil, Chinese Nut Oil, Caster Oil At E. BYNUM & CO'S.

For any Incurable Case of Sickness where the Bones Are Not Destroyed.

DR. HENLEY'S REGULATOR!
The Great Family Medicine!

Every now and then some grand discovery bursts upon the world, scattering to the winds the theories and dogmas of the past, and inaugurating a new era in practical science. The discovery by DR. HENLEY, of the new species of herbs and roots which form the basis of this famous REGULATOR and gentle PURGATIVE, is one of those important events which change by their results the fixed opinions of centuries, and awaken the public mind to the consciousness that after having groped in the dark from time immemorial, it has at last found the light of truth, and has been made manifest by the wonderfully beneficial effect of this purely VEGETABLE REMEDY,

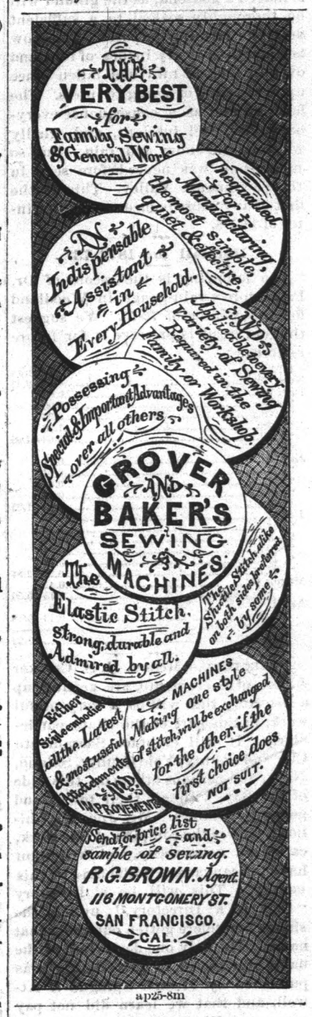
Dr. Henley's Regulator,

Though being a very MILD AND GENTLE PURGATIVE, is, nevertheless, sufficiently effective to purge the system of all impurities, carrying off all poisonous matter, and restoring the blood to a healthy condition; it rouses the LIVER AND KIDNEYS from their torpid state to action, is a sure cure for DYSPEPSIA AND HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, and is a perfect RENOVATOR and life giving principle of the whole body. The REGULATOR is *a Radical Cure for Fever and Ague*, and is not a drastic purge, such as Pills and other nostrums, sold as Cathartics, Physics, or other names attached to them, to mislead the public—prostrating the system and leaving the bowels in a worse state than before—but this mild and gentle purgative forces nature to cast off all poisonous and billious matter, without producing any griping or nauseating effect whatsoever, and leaving the entire mechanism of the human body in as regular a state as a clock, after its use, and by its TONIC properties builds up the most delicate constitution, in a very short time.

The REGULATOR is easy of administering, prompt in its action, certain in its results, safe and reliable. A single trial will prove to the most skeptical its superiority over all other medicines of this class.

DR. WM. HENLEY.

H. EPSTEIN & Co., Proprietors,
518 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
For Sale by all Dealers in Medicines. oc17-3m



ap25-8m

FLORENCE.
Special attention is called to the great improvements made recently in this excellent Machine, and to the new and elegant styles of Cases added to our list.

FLORENCE.
For those who prefer a Machine feeding the work away from the operator, we now have one of that description, quiet, easy-running and having all the other peculiar excellencies of the other style.

FLORENCE
Is sure to please. If there is one within a thousand miles of San Francisco not working well, I will attend to it without any expense to the owner. SAMUEL HILL, Agt,

FLORENCE
Is the only Machine that can sew in more than one direction—having a reversible feed—a great advantage in fastening ends of seams, in quilting, etc.

FLORENCE.
Examine the Florence, or send for Circular and samples of Work before you purchase a Sewing Machine. BUY THE BEST! Machines sold on liberal terms.

FLORENCE
SEWING MACHINES.
SAMUEL HILL, Agent,
No. 10 New Montgomery Street,
Grand Hotel Building, San Francisco.
L. MACHEFERT,
ap25m8 Local Agent.

RICHARD SCHNEIDER,
TEACHER OF
Piano, Organ, Guitar and
VOCAL MUSIC!
TERMS:—$6.00 PER MONTH.
Pianos and Organs Tuned, Packed for shipment, Unpacked and Set-up. Pupils instructed at their residence.
For particulars please leave orders at Mr. J. L. SIMPSON'S Drug and Bookstore, or address per post.
RICHARD SCHNEIDER,
Music Teacher,
no28-3m Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal.

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 7. WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1873. NO. 3.

Sound and Glare.

'Tis not the voice of mighty storms
That rends the lofty sail;
The tap'ring masts yield not to sound—
Not to the wild wind's wail.

Were shrieking tongues her only foes,
The white-winged ship would ride,
Unshattered, with her freight of wealth,
The bosom of the tide.

'Tis not the voice of gadding shrew
That barbs the flying dart,
But woman's deeds, unselfish, brave,
These move the stubborn heart.

'Tis not the glare of gilded purse
That rivals Nature's song;
Harmonious voices sing unseen
Behind the glitt'ring throng.

The silent harp, unswept, unstrung,
Though framed with cost and care,
Can cheer no heart, can dry no tear—
A songless, soulless glare.

Beauty may please, but virtue wins
The truest love on earth.
The roughest shell yields rarest pearl—
Hard rock, the gold of worth.

—*Overland Monthly.*

Daisy's Mission.

Hell-Roaring Bar was neither a pretty nor euphonious name, nor a reverential one; but, considering the character of its dwellers, it was an exceedingly fitting one for the locality that bore it. A six months' residence there convinced me so thoroughly of this fact that I could not conscientiously have changed a single letter of the name, even had I possessed the power to do so. Not that it savored of sulphurous odors; not that the roarings of its apparent patron saint were ever heard echoing among the canyons that encompassed it; but for sinfulness, and wickedness, and riotous debauchery, it was peerless among all the mining camps I had ever visited in California.

I was sent there in the summer of 1853, by a San Francisco firm, to close out a business that was drifting into involuntary bankruptcy, and a long dusty ride found me there early in June of that year. A view of the camp from the mountain had not impressed me favorably with it, and a nearer acquaintance only confirmed that first impression; but, like a half-reluctant bridegroom, I had resolved to take it for "better or worse," with but slight hope, however, that it would prove any better than it looked.

"Hello! deacon. What do *you* want in Hell-Roarin'? Preachers don't stand much show in these diggins. You ain't wanted; better git!"

This was my greeting. I had just alighted from my mule, tired and out of humor, and felt half inclined to resent the brusque, unmannerly salutation, but did not. It was not a consciousness of the truth that quieted me, for my appearance was certainly slightly clerical. True, I had a perfect right to differ in opinion with the speaker, for of a verity this was just the place where preachers were wanted, and just the place they should stay; but, making no professions of godliness, I held my tongue for a moment. I looked up; a brawny and powerful figure confronted me, and I prudently held my temper. I replied blandly that I expected to remain there awhile, and suggested with all meekness, that appearances were sometimes deceitful. Soon the Bar was agog with curiosity, and a crowd gathered. And such a crowd! Great broad shouldered fellows, dirty and unshaved, deeply marked with chronic dissipation, whose every second word was an oath; striplings whose tongues were volubly impudent and early trained to blasphemy in imitation of their elders, gathered round, while I unsaddled my mule in so awkward a manner as to excite derision.

These people weighed everything, like their gold-dust, in their own scales, and, measured by their standard, I was regarded as a worthless impostor. I had "store clothes" on, and this fact alone was too much for the fixed conventionalism of the Bar. Buckskin and gray flannel assumed a dignity in early times among the "honest niners" more unyielding, more exacting, than purple and fine linen. My "boiled shirt" was considerable an infraction, and therefore the Bar was affronted. "Deacon" was echoed from mouth to mouth. Bets were offered and freely taken that I was a psalm-singer; a gambler, with a "dead thing," or "waxed keerds;" a lawyer, a doctor; anything but a horse-jockey, or a gentleman. Although nettled with the uncourteous reception, I could not afford to fall out with my new neighbors. Besting my dusty hat against my knee with a well-assumed swagger, I turned quietly, and asked if the Bar was dry? And the Bar *was* dry!

With a whoop, the crowd adjourned to the saloon—a rickety, clap board institution, furnished with a few stools and rough tables—and the Bar drank—first with myself; then with Joe Miles, the proprietor; then with the bluff individual who had first accosted me. Pressing through the crowd, he held out his big, rough hand, and taking mine, he led me forward with something of a triumphant air.

"Boys," he said, "I take it all back. This is my old skipper; came out with him from Boston in '49. He ain't no preacher—he spends his money like a man, and don't whine. Anyone that don't like him can call on Bill Thorp. That's me, boys! Let's take suthin'."

Finding that things had taken an unexpected turn, I immediately took advantage of the new situation. Thorp stood sponsor for me, and his emphatic assurance of my unpreacher-like character and proper disregard of the value of money put the Bar in good humor; so I explained my business, and hoped to deserve well of the boys. And I won the friendship of these people; not by pandering to their tastes or falling into their practices, but by minding my own business. While abstaining from rubbing against their prejudices, and scrupulously avoiding all interference with their pleasures, I sympathized with them in all their little troubles, and they respected me. The Bar, by day, did not seem to be a very bad or boisterous place; in working hours it indulged in a feverish rest. But it was by night that it shone in the full glory of its appropriate name. Then it was that the vampires that sucked the blood of honest labor came forth. Short-card men, poker-sharps, monte-dealers, faro-dealers, and others of the fraternity, sneaked out to prey on the earnings of the day, and the Bar ran riot. It was then that great strong fellows, who were wearing out their lives in a daily conflict with Nature—tearing open the mountains and wrestling with the streams—that others might wear the gold they won, would gather round the gaming-tables, to "try their luck"—and this thing called "luck" in the early days was a strange thing. Existing on the superstition that is found in the composition of every man, in a greater or less degree, it was a phantom that haunted all classes, and entered into all human calculations. Luck shamed reason and set at naught all mathematical certainties, and, forgetting that a man's luck was much of his own making, it was followed with a persistent fatuity that led the feet of too many into bad and dangerous places. It was the scapegoat for all sins and short-comings. It was the rock upon which were built the golden castles of the hopeful future; the shifting sand that carried away with it the unfruitful and disastrous past; the harvest whose sheaves of promise often yielded only bitterness and disappointment. In these tilts with fortune the Bar drank deep. If it was dry by day, it was unquenchable by night. If luck was with the boys, they drank, and dallied with it; if against them, they drank still deeper, and cursed it.

Altogether, the Bar was a wild and abandoned place; but attrition with these people taught me that there are solvents for even crystallized wickedness—that there is no cloud so dark as to be without a single streak of silver, no nature so rugged as to be impenetrable, or beyond the reach of humanizing influences.

I had been domesticated in my new home about a month, when a circumstance took place which seemed to change entirely the whole routine of Hell-Roaring. There was an arrival one morning, and the Bar throbbed with a new sensation, a quiet, unassuming lady—a Mrs. Hampton—and her little daughter, who sought rest and health in the mountains. Mrs. Hampton was widowed, but no one inquired into her history. She was welcomed as a new and strange element among so much wild, reckless life, that brought back memories of mother, or sister, or sweetheart far away, and the Bar was pleased. The boys christened the little daughter "Daisy," and she was well named. From this day a marked change took place. Everyone desired to be well thought of by the new-comers; dress became an object of solicitude; drunken yells rending the quiet night were less frequent; spirits of evil seemed to be quelled, and the Bar was on its good behavior.

Little Daisy was everywhere as a ministering angel. If there was a sick-bed in camp, Daisy was beside it with the little luxuries that the hand of woman only knows how to prepare. If a poor fellow was about to "pan out" his few last sands of life, Daisy was there, to wet the parched lips, to fill the poor, neglected heart with hope, or to write the last message to loved ones over and beyond the plains. Quiet and unobtrusive Daisy moved about in her ministrations. As she passed the saloon on her errands of mercy—her brown hair neatly folded over the pale forehead, her little basket of "goodies" on her arm, and a word and smile for every one—oaths half uttered would be choked back, and rough and brutal jests shrunk unspoken, as if ashamed in her presence. Even Oregon Sis—to whom a blush was a stranger—would hang her head silently when Daisy was near, and her eyes would swell—perhaps, poor thing! with looking back to the old days among the apple-blossoms, when she, too, was pure and innocent—at least, I thought so. Somehow, the Bar was not so dry as formerly; and Joe Miles, its ruling spirit, neglected his business, and said he was sick of whisky-selling. He laid aside a six-shooter, that, reports said, had served him only too well on more than one occasion, with the remark "that the Bar was so quiet now, it wan't no use to carry it." Joe was very particular now as to his personal appearance, dressing in the once despised "store clothes," and took to solitary rambling about the neighborhood. It was noticed if Daisy had occasion to pass along the dangerous trail through the canyon, Joe was there with his strong hand to guide her. If she crossed the foot-log over the turbulent stream, a sturdy arm was generally there to support her, and more than once Joe was found in earnest conversation with her, or reading the books with which she supplied him. Joe finally sold out the saloon, and invested in a mining claim, which he was industriously working when I closed out my business and left the neighborhood.

I visited the Bar once again. Down the wild Sierra, by the same tortuous and rugged trail that I had traversed nearly two years before; winding among the same lordly pines, rich in fragrance and standing like sentinels in the mountain passes; through the same groves of laurel and manzanito, glistening like waves of emerald and silver in the noonday sun, full-blossomed and wondrous in their beauty, I approached the Bar. The place seemed changed. A few little white cottages peeped out from among the rich oak foliage, spots of ground were under cultivation, and the hand of industry had been busy. The clap-boarded saloon stood in the same old place just as I had first seen it, but its dilapitated condition showed that the institution was poorly patronized. A crowd had gathered near it—not such a crowd as in the olden time, but a sober and quiet one. Everyone looked anxious to tell me something, but no one spoke till I found my old friend Thorp. Taking my hand kindly, he led me aside, and for a moment was silent. "Well, Cap," he said, earnestly, "things is rough on the Bar; they ain't like they was when you left. She's gone—that's Daisy—and things ain't gone right for some o' the boys ever since. Yes, Cap, it *is* mighty rough!"

I asked where Daisy had removed to? "O no, Cap, you don't understand. The old woman, she went back to Sacramento—broken-hearted, they said; but Daisy, she's gone; called for, taken up among the stars where she belonged. We miss Daisy, Cap. She got round some o' the boys, and she made them promise to knock off their grog; I hain't touched it since, and I've saved a little. If she'd only staid, this thing wouldn't 'a' happened." You see, Cap," he continued, "here's how it was: One o' the boys got badly hurt in his drift across the creek, and one morning Daisy started over to take him somethin', and it was a-runnin' bank full, and the log was slippery, and—well, we found Daisy a mile below, with her brown hair all tangled among the willows, and her blue eyes kind o' pleadin' for help; and we brought her back—poor thing! There wasn't a single drink taken on the Bar that day, Cap; it seemed to go agin the boys. And Oregon Sis—her that we all thought so bad—she combed out the tangled hair, and she knelt down and kissed Daisy, and went two miles a-foot up the meadows and got flowers and put them in the little blue hands, and—that's where we laid her, Cap—up there, where you see them white pickets."

For some time, the poor fellow could say no more, but sat with his face buried in his hands.

"And Joe?" I asked.

"Hush," he said, pointing to the saloon, "Joe's in there; his sand's about panned down—shot, night afore last, in a row. Joe's a-passin' in his checks, sure! You see Joe went to the bad. He sat by the old foot log, melancholy-like, and wandered up and down the creek, and no one could do anything with him, and he took to drink again; and the cussed temper come back, and he got to quarrelin' with everybody. Night afore last he got in a row with Portegee John, in a poker game; they both drawed, but John was too quick for him, and Joe's bad hurt. The doctor says he ain't got no livin' show. May be you would like to see him, Cap."

We went together into the room where the wounded man lay. The broken windows were darkened with blankets, and on a rough pallet we found the poor fellow, breathing heavily, and two of the boys fanning him tenderly as a mother would have done. The ashy face and heavy drops of sweat that gathered on the forehead, told the unspeakable agony of the sufferer, and showed that, sure enough, Joe's sand was nearly run out, and he beyond all human leechcraft. We had not meant to disturb him, but his ear, quickened by pain, caught our stealthy footsteps, and, turning round, he recognized me.

"O, Cap," he said, "you have come at last. I knew she would send some one to talk to me, as she used to—to tell me about that blessed land where Christ lives—Him that she just made me understand a little, when she left us. And pray for me, Cap, and ask Daisy to forgive me for letting the devil come back, and for forgettin' all that she taught me. She told me, if I would only believe all she said, that I would go to a glorious land that was away beyond the stars. She's gone there, Cap, and I believe every word of it now. O, can you pray? She taught me, but I've most forgot how."

If ever I felt like praying, it was then. If ever I felt able to ask forgiveness for a poor, wayward, shattered soul, trembling on the brink of the Unknown, about to be weighed in the balance of the Eternal, it was at that moment. Soon there was silence unbroken, save by a few smothered sobs among the bystanders; but a quiet, peaceful light rested on poor Joe's face. "Come close," he said in a low tone, "I feel better now; I know that I am goin' to where she is, and somehow I don't feel so much pain. Tell the boys to lay me beside her; there's room enough, and then I can find the way to where she is. And, Cap," he whispered, as he reached his hand under the pillow and drew out two pictures, "put these on my heart, they belong there; poor old mother and her—the only two that ever knew how to reach it. Write to mother how it was, and that if I did forget her, I never will again. When I'm gone, whisper to Daisy that I believed it all, every word of it; that I found the road at last, and am comin'. Yes, Cap, I'm goin' to Da . . ."

Poor Joe! the blest seeds of light sown by the little Daisy had taken root at last, and an unruly and turbulent spirit was at rest forever and forevermore.—*Overland Monthly for December.*

At the close of the last year the amount in trust of Mr. Peabody's great bequest for the benefit of the poor of London amounted to $1,114,000, and another sum of $500,000 is to be added to the principal during the present year. The number of families occupying apartments under his bequest is 847, and the number of persons benefited by it 3407. It was stated at the recent meeting of the trustees of Peabody Educational Fund, held in this city, that the income of the fund to be expended in the Southern States for educational purposes during the present year would be about $130,000. Last year $130,000 had been expended by them for free common schools in the South, thus making nearly $100,000 with the amount contributed in connection therewith by the people themselves.

An old farmer employed a son of Erin to work on his farm. Pat was constantly misplacing the end boards in the cart—the front board behind, and the tail-board in front—which made the old gentleman very irritable. To prevent blunders, he had painted on both of the boards a large "B," then, calling Pat to him, and showing him the boards, said: "Now, you blockhead, you need make no mistake, as they are now both marked. "This," pointing to one board, "is 'B' for before, and that," indicating the tail-board, "is 'B' for behind," whereupon the old gentleman marched off with great dignity.

ANECDOTES.

A Big Blow.—Last evening, while the chief engineer of a lungster was expatiating on the benefits to be derived from the free use of his instrument, a cadaverous individual stepped out of the crowd and remarked to him:

"Mister, do you think it would help me any to blow into that can?"

"Yes, sir; certainly; it would expand your chest, give elasticity to your lungs, and lengthen your life. Why, you'd soon be able to blow 500 pounds and win the $5 prize."

"Why, does a fellow get $5 when he blows that many pounds?"

"Yes, sir; wouldn't you like to make a trial?" with a knowing wink to the crowd.

"I don't care if I do," said Greens, walking around and planking down a dime of the greasy shinplaster sort.

Then taking the mouth-piece in his hand, he made ready. He opened his mouth until the hole in his face looked like a dry dock for ocean steamers, and began to take in wind. The inflation was like that of the Graphic balloon, but not so disastrous. That fellow's chest began to grow and distend until he resembled a pouter pigeon more than a man, at which point he put the mouth-piece to his lips and blew with such force that his eyes came out and stood around on his cheek bones to see what was the matter—but that can-top went up like a flash, and the needle of the indicator spun around like the button on a country school-house door, until it stood still at 500 pounds. The crowd cheered, and the keeper of the can paid over the $5 in stamps, with a mutter of astonishment. But Greens pocketed them coolly, and turning to the spectators, said:

"Look here, gents, that ain't nothing to do at all for a man who has been a bugler in a deaf and dumb asylum for seventeen years, like me!"—*New Orleans Herald.*

Too Much.—The presiding clergyman of the parish of Brierspurt was chairman of the committee on ornamentation of the new church, and it was decided that a suitable quotation of the Holy Writ should be graven upon the cap-stone of the portal of the main entrance. In accordance therewith the workman was directed to carve upon the stone the sentence,—"My House shall be called the House of Prayer." The workman acknowledged his literary deficiencies, and in order that he might make no mistake, he asked for an exact copy of what was wanted. The clergyman being in somewhat of a hurry, and having a small pocket Testament with him, took it out, and opening to the twenty-first chapter of Matthew, and pointing to the thirteenth verse, he said:

"There, my man, you have it just as we want it."

The craftsman took the book, and the clergyman went his way.

The dedication of the church was postponed a week to await the finishing touches of the capstone. It was done in time, and raised to its place, and the consternation of the good minister and his companions of the committee can be better imagined than described, upon beholding how literally with a vengeance the workman had copied the text of Scripture. Commencing at the point designated by the clergyman, he had reproduced the whole verse, so that the stone bore upon its face the startling sentence;

"My House shall be called the House of Prayer; but ye have made it a Den of Thieves!"

There was a further postponement of the dedicatory services, and in the end the lower half of the capstone was adorned with a network of chisellings and clippings not contemplated in the original plan.—*Ledger.*

Lord Palmerston.—Gordon, the Scottish painter, used to tell this story of Lord Palmerston:—"I had exhibited for several years, but without any particular success. One year, however—the year before I painted 'The Corsicans'—Lord Palmerston took a sudden fancy to my picture called 'Summer in the Lowlands,' and bought it at a high price. His lordship at the same time made inquiries after the artist, and invited me to call upon him. I waited upon his lordship accordingly. He complimented me upon the picture; but there was one thing about it he could not understand. 'What is that, my lord?' I asked. 'That there should be such long grass in a field where there are so many sheep,' said his lordship, promptly, and with a merry twinkle of the eye. It was a decided hit this; and, having bought the picture and paid for it, he was entitled to his joke. 'How do you account for it?' he went on, smiling, and looking first at the picture, then at me. 'Those sheep, my lord,' I replied, 'were only turned into that field the night before I finished the picture.' His lordship laughed heartily, and said 'Bravo' at my reply, and gave me a commission for two more pictures; and I have cashed since then some very notable cheques of his—dear old boy!"

A few years since there was a Presbyterian minister at Columbus, Miss., who had a horror of shouting in church, which fact was well known to his congregation. One day, after he had preached a very spirited sermon, an old lady was observed to leave the church in a very hasty manner. Meeting her a few days after, the minister asked why she had rushed from the church so suddenly the Sunday before. "Well," she responded, "the fact is, I was so filled with grace in listening to your sermon, that I found I could not contain myself, so I ran over to the Methodist church across the way and shouted."

Goethe says:—Christ is himself the one unanswerable proof of Christianity.

That is true plenty, not to have, but not to want, riches.—[St. Chrysostom.

Do not speak of your happiness to a man less fortunate than yourself.—[Plutarch.

HOUSEHOLD.

Cooking Meats.—The most economical way of using meat is to cook it in hot water, and serve it in its own gravy. If it is boiled for preparing soup, the water should not be too quickly raised to the boiling point, since this tends to coagulate the albuminous portions and to prevent the juices from passing into the water. The meat should be chopped or cut as fine as possible, and steeped for some time in cold water, which should then be gradually heated up to a temperature not exceeding 150 degrees Fahrenheit, or 63 degress below its boiling point. At the last moment the soup may be allowed to reach the boiling point. The bones should be crushed or broken up into small pieces, and boiled, or rather simmered, for eight or ten hours, in order thoroughly to extract their nutritive matter.

If we wish to cook meat in such a way as to preserve the maximum of nutriment in the most digestible form, we should place it in large pieces in boiling water and keep it there for five minutes. The high temperature coagulates the albumen at the surface of the meat, stops up its pores, and thus prevents the juice from escaping. After this boiling for about five minutes, add cold water to reduce the heat to about 150 degrees Fahrenheit, and keep it at that temperature till the meat is sufficiently cooked. It will then be found to be tender, juicy, savory and nutritious. Salted meat, intended to be eaten cold, should be allowed to cool in the water in which it has been boiled.

In roasting meat, as in boiling it, the first object should be to coagulate the the albumen at the surface, in order to prevent the escape of tse juices. The meat should be at first placed close to the fire, kept there for ten or fifteen minutes, and then withdrawn to a greater distance from the heat. If cooked in the oven of a stove or range, the oven should be very hot when the meat is first put into it, kept at the same heat for a short time, then cooled down partially (by opening the door or checking the fire), and the roasting should then be allowed to go on very slowly so that the inner parts may be thoroughly done. The loss of weight (mostly water and fat) is nearly one-third more in roasting than in boiling.

Roast meat has the richer flavor, because certain aromatic principles are developed by this mode of cooking. The occasional "dredging" of flour over the surface of the meat helps to stop up the pores and prevents the escape of the fat. Roasted meat is not so well suited for invalids and dyspeptics as boiled meat, since it is apt to contain acrid substances formed out of the highly heated fat. Broiling is a species of roasting, but it ordinarily produces a more digestible food for the dyspeptic. Frying is the worst possible mode of cooking meat, especially for those whose digestive powers are not vigorous, as it almost invariably develops a very acrid substance known as acroleine and sundry fatty acids that are nearly as unwholesome.

Johnny Cake.—Three cups of Indian meal, one cup of flour, two cups of buttermilk, three tablespoonfuls of molasses, one teaspoonful of saleratus.

Corn Starch Cake.—Two cups white sugar, one cup corn starch, one-half cup butter, one and one-half cups flour, one cup sweet milk, one teaspoon cream of tartar, one-half teaspoon of soda, and the whites of eight eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Flavor with lemon.

Lemons.—Lemons sprinkled with loaf sugar almost completely allay feverish thirst. They are invaluable in the sick-room. Invalids affected with feverishness can safely consume two or three lemons a day. A lemon or two thus taken at teatime is recommended as an entire substitute for the ordinary supper of Summer, and will often induce a comfortable sleep through the night, and give a good appetite for breakfast.

Spice Pudding.—One cup butter, one cup molasses, one cup sweet milk. Three cups flour, one teaspoonful ground cloves, one of cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful of allspice; one teaspoonful of soda, one egg. Plenty of raisins. Steam three hours.

Liquid sauce for spice pudding: Six tablespoonfuls of sugar, four tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, one tablespoonful of flour, ten of boiling water, a small lump of tartaric acid. Flavor with lemon; mix thoroughly and boil.

Good Tea Cake.—One egg broken into a teacup. Fill the cup with sweet milk. One cup sugar, one-half cup butter, a little nutmeg, one teaspoon each of saleratus and cream of tartar. Flour to make it the consistency of common sponge cake.

Somebody has stopped a newspaper because there were so many crimes and accidents in it. Rather a sensible man. A boy can hardly cut his finger, but the papers have a full account of the accident, with a biographical sketch of the family and of the attending physician. If it be an illustrated paper, there must be portraits of the parties and an engraving of the knife; the same pictures answering, however, for frequent occasions. This kind of journalism is not very creditable, nor very profitable to the community, and to many of us it is not very agreeable. But the public taste, encouraged and stimulated by the journals that cater it, demands a great deal of this kind of news. We suppose that if a paper should print what certain families had for dinner and what they talked about at breakfast, it would have an immense circulation; and we have thought that the plan might not be altogether beyond the grasp of those enterprising key-hole journalists whose chief success is in the betrayal of gentlemanly confidence and in the invention of what they fail to see or to hear with the most persistent efforts.

Partial culture runs to the ornate; extreme culture to simplicity.—[Bovee.

Manufactured Dwarfs.

The business of manufacturing dwarfs by mutilating children, unhappily, was at one time followed as a profession by a body of villains who had reduced it to a system. In the preliminary chapters to *L'Homme Qui Rit*, Victor Hugo gives an account of the operations of these persons, which is full of painful interest. They called themselves "Comprachicos," and they labored to supply the demand which existed a couple of centuries ago, in almost every European country, for dwarfs and distorted human beings for the royal palaces and for the homes of the wealthy nobility. The king must have his misshapen jester; the fine lady her fantastic page or footman; the nobleman his hunchback lackey; and even the Sultan his grotesque buffoon for the seraglio. The demand was far greater than the supply afforded by the freaks of nature, and the Comprachicos undertook to make good the deficiency. They fabricated monsters upon a large scale. The headquarters of this infamous fraternity were in England, but its ranks were recruited from all countries, and its operations were extended to other countries. The organization had its origin, we believe, in Spain.

The Comprachicos procured children for their purpose in various ways. Sometimes there was an heir to an estate who was in the way of somebody, and he would be sold into the hands of the order to be mutilated beyond recognition. Sometimes pauper and orphan children would be disposed of by relatives who did not wish to take care of them; and often, again, when the raw material was not offered in sufficient quantities, the Comprachicos would kidnap children for their purposes. Once in their hands, there was no possibility that a child could be rescued without mutilation. Taken when very young, they were, as Victor Hugo expresses it, "touched up, so that their own parents would not recognize them." Sometimes the Comprachicos would operate on the spine in such a way that the child would have a humped back; or they would leave the dorsal column straight, and alter the countenance. They would cut the muscles so that the little one would wear a perpetual and diabolical grin, or would have its face set permanently in some fantastical shape. By a peculiar process, the growth of another would be stunted so that the child would be a dwarf; while in other cases the joints and muscles of the limbs would be so treated that they would acquire unnatural suppleness. These patients would be sold to showmen, who trained them as gymnasts. Sometimes, also, the throat would be manipulated for the purpose of giving the child peculiar vocal powers. Charles II. had a being thus mutilated, whose office it was to move around the palace at night signaling the hours by crowing like a cock. A certain Dr. Conquest of London, wrote a volume upon this kind of surgery, in which he describes the processes as if they had a rightful place among the practices of science.

The Comprachicos were suppressed by statute under William and Mary. Their counterparts are said, however, to exist at this day in China. The Chinese operators take a child of two or three years old, and put it in a porcelain vase of some odd shape, but without lid or bottom, so that the head and feet are exposed. In the daytime the vase is kept upright: at night, it is laid upon its side, so that the child may sleep. Thus the child grows, filling up the spaces in the vase with its compressed flesh and twisted bones. This growth in the bottle lasts for several years. At a given period it is without remedy. When the mold is taken, and the monster is made, they break the vase, and the child comes out of it.—*D. P. Howth in To-Day.*

Circumstances alter Cases.—"I once boarded for three months," said Mr. Smith, "in a family, where, during the whole time of my stay, the husband did not once speak to the wife, although they met at the table every day."

"Good heavens! What a monster he must have been!"

"Not at all. He was a very amiable man."

"Impossible!"

"And I think he was fully justified in this proceeding."

"Justified, Mr. Smith! How can you say so? A man who would preserve silence for so long a period must have a most implacable and revengeful disposition."

"But, my dear, there is one little circumstance that I forgot to mention that may mitigate the severity of your judgment. The man was dumb."

Not All Lost.—A bankrupt merchant, returning home one night, said to his wife:

"My dear, I am ruined; everything we have is in the hands of the sheriff!"

After a few moments of silence, the wife looked into his face and said:

"Will the sheriff sell you?"

"Oh, no."

"Will the sheriff sell me?"

"Oh, no."

"Will the sheriff sell the children?"

"Oh, no."

"Then do not say we have lost everything. All that is most valuable remains to us—manhood, womanhood, childhood. We have lost but the results of our skill and industry. We can make another fortune if our hearts and hands are left us!"

Hard water is more healthy for drinking purposes than soft, less liable to absorb organic substances, to contain zymotic organisms, or to dissolve the lead of conducting pipes. Moreover, the carbonate of lime contained in it is needed for the building up our bones; for which reason inhabitants of most mountainous districts exhibit the best physical development, while it is believed that the softness of the water is one cause of the increased mortality of our cities. These results have been reached after many years of investigation, by Drs. Letherby, of England, and Wilson, of Edinburgh.

Counterfeit Coin.

The skill shown by the counterfeiters of our American coin is truly amazing. Indeed, we scarcely see how the great public can be protected from their almost superhuman ingenuity. On this subject Mr. Ashley, of the sub-treasury recently gave a reporter of the New York *Times* some valuable information:

Referring to the practice of counterfeiting, Mr. Ashley remarked that there were "filled" coins of the denomination of twenty dollars, and then added: "I don't suppose you know what a filled coin is?" On receiving an affirmative response to his query, Mr. Ashley took from a small drawer a double eagle, which, to all appearance was perfectly genuine. The minutest examination of the surface and of the milled edge failed to disclose any marks of fraudulent manipulation; the weight was correct to the decimal of a grain, and when struck on the counter gave a loud clear ring, true as any which were taken from a neighboring pile of the genuine article. Nothing seemed wanting in this skillful counterfeit; but it was a counterfeit, nevertheless.

"This is a filled coin," continued Mr. Ashley, as he balanced it on the tips of his fingers. "The weight is correct, it appears good, the acid test would fail on it, and the sound is true. It is one of the most dangerous counterfeits ever made. Here is another, cut through the center, to show the filling. You see the inside of the coin is filled with a composition of platina. To fill in this, the milled edge is carefully removed, the coin sliced in two, and the inside of of it pared away, leaving the two faces intact. An amount of the composition of the same weight has been substituted for the more valuable metal removed and the several parts of the coin skillfully joined together again; and none but an expert can detect the signs of the work. From a double eagle the amount of gold thus removed amounts to fourteen dollars, so you see a man could make a living if he only made one of these filled coins a day."

In response to an inquiry as to how the fraudulent coins were detected, Mr. Ashley stated that there was a clerk in the building who could pick every one out of a heap of genuine coin as unerringly, "as a mother would pick her children out of a schoolful of others. You shall see," he continued, and, taking the filled piece, he placed it edgewise among some forty or more pure ones. Then laying the pile down, he called from his place, some distance off, one of the clerks, and said: "Mr. Tandy will you please separate the bad from the good in these coins?" The gentleman thus addressed scrutinized the upturned edges of the coins and threw out the counterfeit in an instant. Mr. Ashley then spread them out on the counter and thoroughly mixed them up. Again the counterfeit was detected at a glance. Twice the experiment was made, and with the same result. Some one diverted Mr. Tandy's attention for an instant, and Mr. Ashley quietly removed the counterfeit coin, and once more asked the expert to search the mass. He did so, but was not deceived, though for a moment puzzled. He pronounced all the coins to be genuine, and Mr. Ashley triumphantly threw down the counterfeit. Mr. Tandy could not explain how he detected the false pieces, farther than "they did not look right;" and Mr. Ashley frankly confessed that he could not himself tell how it was done; neither could he do it. Some of the filled pieces were shown, which seemed absolutely perfect, particularly one five dollar piece, which was pronounced a "marvel of workmanship." To successfully fill a coin so small and thin as this, is naturally a more difficult and delicate operation than filling the thick and heavy double-eagles; but the perverse ingenuity of the counterfeiters is equal to it, and only the eye of so skillful an expert as the gentleman who admiringly showed the coin to the reporter is competent to detect the fraud. Of course, an assistant possessing such exceptional skill is too valuable to be parted with. It need scarcely be said that political changes do not affect such as he. Mr. Ashley stated, however, that he had a standing offer of a situation in one of the principal banks at a much higher salary than the government paid—which was not munificent—and that he remained in the service only because the sub-treasurer and he (Mr. Ashley) had personally agreed that his salary should be the same as that offered by the bank. It may be mentioned that English sovereigns have been subjected to the "filling" process, which the well known automatic weighing machine of the bank is totally useless to detect. The attention of the British authorities has doubtless been called to this new fraud by this time, and when the English detectives were over here looking after the bank forgers, they were shown several sovereigns which had come to the sub-treasury "filled." It was a new revelation to the officers of the law, and doubtless proved to be so to their employers.

When in Paris the Shah of Persia visited the Jardin des Plantes, and was much pleased not only with the curiosities there exhibited, but also with the courtesy of the directors. So he made a memorandum of some of the noted men of science with a view to "remembering" them. A short time ago his Majesty's compliments arrived in the shape of certain "orders" and "decorations." Unfortunately, however, things had got mixed a good deal. The Persian monarch with the names of the learned savants had also written down the names of some of the "extinct animals" preserved in the museum. The distinction between two sets of names was not very apparent to him, it seems; for the megatherium, the dinotherium, and other similar creatures received Persian decorations at the same time with the men of science.

The secret of fashion is to surprise, never disappoint.—[Bulwer.

Defect in manners is usually the deficiency of fine perceptions.—[Emerson.

[From the Commercial Herald.]

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

Many farmers have got to that point of financial independence that they are now withholding their Wheat from market, unwilling sellers at present, and this course they have fully resolved upon until the advent of the rainy season. We cannot really say that the winter season has yet had a beginning upon this coast. It is true that we have had a few light showers during the month, but nothing more than sufficient to purify the atmosphere and to lay the dust for the time being. It is not by any means too late for even a beginning of a wet winter. The pasturage has now well-nigh given out, and we need heavy and refreshing rains speedily. The experience of the past is favorable. Late beginnings of the rainy season generally are the most abundant in its results. As yet no anxiety is felt but that we shall have the full average moisture during the wet season; but as there is always some doubt and uncertainty upon the result, our well-to-do farmers prefer to hold back their grain for its full accomplishment. The export volume of breadstuff continues to roll up steadily, but it is mainly at the expense of stocks in warehouse in the city or around the bay. Receipts of Wheat from the interior are steadily diminishing, yet the number of clearances to the United Kingdom are up to the full average of the season. Liverpool advices by cable are more encouraging to shippers: the result of the rise is apparent in sales here of several large cargoes now on the berth loading, at or about 63s. c. f. and i., and advices of sales in Liverpool of near-by cargoes of California and Oregon at 46s 6d@s. c. f. and i., latter rate for choice Oregon club. Immediately following our last issue, the ship Baltic, 2552 tons register, was chartered on a venture for Liverpool direct at £2 14s; this, with extra insurance, was deemed equivalent to £2 17s 6d freight. This cargo was reported sold at a small advance upon c. f. and i., but upon investigation, we find that this was not confirmed, but that a standing offer was made of 63s 6d for an average cargo, c. f. and i., leaving it optional with the shipper to accept or not up to the time of clearance.

FLOUR—The market is very strong for high grade Extras of approved brands. Oregon supplies continue to reach us. The Oriflamme brought 1,872 qr sks; the Idaho, 2,040 hf sks do; the Hera, 2,172 hf and 7,854 qr sks; the Ajax, 6,443 qr sks, etc. The advices from Hongkong are a trifle more encouraging to exports hence of Superfine. The market with us is steadily assuming more firmness. Our stocks are light and the exports very liberal. We quote best silk-dressed Golden Age and Golden Gate Mills at $6 75@7; other Extras, both Bakers' and Family, $6 50@6 75; Salem and Oregon Imperial Mills, $6 50@6 75; Extra Superfine, $6@6 25; Standard, $5 50@5 75.

WHEAT—The market is strong under the influence of lessened receipts from the interior, and light offerings. The exports making are chiefly from warehouse—purchases made long since. Immediately following our last issue a shipper bought two full cargoes in store, say 2,500 tons choice, at $2 30@2 35, (part Oregon Club), with free storage sixty days. This purchase was made for account of a French miller, and is to load two French ships now on route here in ballast from Buenos Ayres. Supplies from Oregon are liberal, including 2,261 sks per Ormskirk, 12,529 sks per Idaho, 12,778 per Portland, 3,600 per Lovett, 2,202 per Hera, and others. Considerable complaint is made of smut in Oregon Wheat, which is a serious drawback to sales. Our market is very firm: millers and shippers both free buyers at full rates. Sales for the period under review have been large, embracing several full cargoes here loading, and en route. Reference to these will be found elsewhere. Average cargoes may here be quoted at 63 s. c. f. and i., at which the Baltic's 2,500 tons is now held. We note the following spot sales in lots for the week: 72,000 centals California and Oregon at $2 25@2 27½@2 30, with an occasional parcel at $2 32½@2 35; time, with free storage for a month or more. A few lots of second-grade milling purchased at $2 15@2 20 per cental. The market closes strong under more cheering English advices. The latest Liverpool cablegram quotes Californian at 12s 2d@12s 6d as the range, which is a decided advance, and is a very welcome cordial to all shippers from this Coast.

BARLEY—Coast supplies are daily lessening, and, with an increased demand, prices are hardening. Sales for the week include 2,500 sks dark coast feed, $1 25@1 37½; 2,500 sks bright do, $1 42½@1 45; 5,000 sks bay, in lots, at $1 55@1 60; 10,000 sks choice brewing, free storage for the season, in lots, at or about $1 65 ₱ ctl.

OATS—Oregon supplies are more liberal, and holders, under the influence of an improved tone for Barley and Corn, are asking more money. 500 sks inferior light sold at $1 50@1 55; 1,500 sks, in lots, $1 60@1 62½; 1,000 sks, $1 65@1 70; 1,000 sks, part Oregon, $1 75@1 77½. Closing range of quotations, $1 60@1 85 ₱ ctl.

CORN—Owing to a felt scarcity of the old crop, prices have advanced materially, and is now held at $1 50@1 60 ₱ ctl. Sales for the week, in lots, aggregate 1,500 sks within the range of $1 50@1 57½c for White and Yellow.

RYE—The demand exceeds the supply, with small sales, in lots, at $1 75@1 80 ₱ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—The offerings are light, and the demand limited. Sales small. Quotable at $2@2 25 ₱ ctl.

BRAN AND MIDDLINGS—The mill price is now $20@20 ₱ ton, respectively.

HAY—The demand is good, with small cargo sales at $15@20 ₱ ton as extremes.

BEANS—There is a moderate demand. We quote Bayos, 2¼@2¼c; small White and Pea, 3½@3¾c; Pink and Red, 2¼@2½c; Butter, 4@4½c.

SEEDS—We quote Canary, in lots, 3½@4c; Timothy, 8@10c; Alfalfa, 20@22½c; Red Mustard, 2@3c; White do, 1½@2c.

CORNMEAL—Feed sells by the ton at $20@22.

HOPS—The market is now fully stocked and held at 25@37½c. No transactions of moment to record. Eastern advices are less encouraging. Heavy imports from Bremen have lessened prices and caused a dullness.

HIDES—The market is well stocked and business slack. We quote Dry at 16@17c; 5,000 lbs Wet Salted sold at 9¼c.

TALLOW—The market is very firm, with an active demand at 7½@8c for Crude, 9@9½c for Refined. Sales, 5,000 lbs Crude, 7½c; 5,000 lbs Soap Grease, 5c.

WOOL—Transactions of the week have been of considerable importance. We note sales in three lots of 600 bales fleece, upon terms reserved. Eastern advices are more encouraging than for some time past. At the same time, local buyers and manufacturers exhibit an increased desire to purchase, and for choice clips as high as 29c has been paid, and for extra choice more would be given for selections. The week's transactions exceed 250,000 lbs, the principal part of which was taken by local parties for scouring and manufacturing purposes. Prices range from 10@12c for poor to good burry; medium and low grades southern, 13@15c, and 16@18c for good lots; extra choice northern, 20@22½c.

LEATHER—Sole and Rough has declined about 1c ₱ lb within the past month. Business is fair, though without marked activity. The decline in prices is in sympathy with the Eastern market. Prices favor the buyer. The prospect for tanners is poor for the coming season. Shipments for the month have been quite light, with little better prospects for some time to come. We quote Sole at 24@26c; Rough, 22@23c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—Receipts moderate for the week, and prices firm. Humboldts sell at $1@$1 05; Pigeon Point, same rate; Bodega and Lakeville, 75@90c; Sweet, $1 50@$1 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—Of choice quality now command $2@2 12 ₱ 100 lbs.

CATTLE—Meat of all kinds abundant and cheap. Beef is plenty, selling by the quarter at 4@7c, though there is a large amount of poor Beef selling much lower. Calves plentiful at 3@7c. Mutton, 6@6½c. Lambs, scarce, 7@8c. Hogs on foot are plenty and active at 4½@5½c for live and dressed, 7@7½c, the latter price for small hogs.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter supplies of fresh roll are lessening daily, and very little choice Eastern comes here of late. A fair supply of Western Reserve is on hand, with but little demand. California pickled Butter is now more in favor, with an increasing demand at our quotations. Fresh Roll is jobbing at 30@32½c for extra choice; ordinary to fair, 40@45c. Pickled Butter is in good supply, selling readily at 22½@27½c. California Cheese, 12@17c, the latter for choice Dairy: Eastern Cheese, 14@16c for good to choice. Fresh California Eggs are more plentiful at 35@37c for choice lots. 2,500 doz. from Oregon, received per last steamer, sell slowing at 30c. The market is overstocked with Eastern, selling at 20@22½c for limed; fresh are quotable at 37½c. About 30,000 doz Eastern now here on sale, causing much depression.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supply is abundant, and the market very dull, with low rates. Prices at date: Hens and Roosters, $5@6 50, as to size: Spring Chickens, small, $3@4; large, $4@5: Ducks, tame, $6@7: Geese, tame, $2 50@3 50 ₱ pair: Turkeys sell at 15@18c ₱ lb: Hare, $2 50@3 50: Wild Duck, small, $1 50@2: large, $2@3 50: Quail, $1 75@2 00: Venison, 6@8c: Snipe, common, 75c@$1: English, $1 50.

FRUIT—Oregon is now sending us Apples and Pears which barely sell for enough to cover freight. The market is surfeited with both from our own orchards, selling at low prices. A few Northern Spy Apples, from Oregon, sold at 75c@$1 per box. Winter Nellis Pears have sold in quantities as low as 25@50c ₱ box. Cranberries are very plentiful. California Almonds and Raisins compare favorably with the best imported, and show most conclusively our ability to raise and cure equal to the Spaniards. Lemons from Los Angeles, of the new crop, are now coming to market. Strawberries of choice quality are now being hawked about our streets at summer prices. The steamer Montana brought 1,180 crates, 30,000 Mexican Oranges; and the bark J. W. Seaver, from Honolulu, brought 12,000 Cocoanuts, and 151 bags Chile Walnuts. The schooner May Hare, from Tahiti, had 4,100 Cocoanuts. We make the following quotations: Apples, choice, $1@1 50 ₱box: common, 30@75c ₱ box. Pears, Winter Nellis, $1 50@2 50 ₱ box: common, 75c ₱ box. Quinces, $1 75@2 00 ₱ box. Grapes, Morocco, 50@c ₱ lb: Flaming Tokay, 40@c: Rose of Peru, 25@c: Black Hamburg, 30@40c: Muscats, 25@c: Mission, 37½c. Plums, 50@c ₱ lb. Strawberries, 6@10c. Figs, 40@c ₱ lb. Oranges, Tahiti, $4@5 50 ₱ M. Lemons, Los Angeles, $2 50@3 ₱ 100: Sicily, $14 ₱ box. Limes, $8@10 ₱ M. Bananas, $2@4 ₱ bunch. Pine Apples, $2@6 ₱ doz. Pomegranates, 4@7c ₱ lb. Cocoanuts, $7@8 ₱ 100. Dried Fruits—Apples, 6@7c ₱ lb in sacks, 7@8c in boxes: Plums, 5@6c, pitted 10@12c; Raisins, 4@5½c; Figs, 8@10c; Figs, white, 12@15c.

WIT AND HUMOR.

"Maria, have you given the gold-fish any fresh water?"

"No, Sir; what's the use? They haven't drunk up what's there yet."

A young lady last week declined frosted cake, because she thought it might give her a cold.

The woman who made a pound of butter from the cream of a joke, and a cheese from the milk of human kindness, has since washed the close of the year, and hung them to dry on the equinoctial line.

At a hotel table one boarder remarked to his neighbor, "This must be a healthy place for chickens." "Why?" asked the other. "Because I never see any dead ones hereabouts."

A man recently broke off a marriage, because the lady did not possess good conversational powers. He should have married her, and refused her a new bonnet, and then he would have discovered her conversational powers.

A man was indignantly exclaiming that his knife had been stolen, when at last one of his neighbors, whose garden had been robbed a short time previous, said to him, "I found your knife among my cabbages; how came it there?" The man was struck dumb.

"Well, Tom, does your gal continue to love you?"

"Yes, more than ever. Why, she makes me presents."

"What has she given you lately?"

"Oh, she made me a present of my picture, which I paid five dollars for before I gave it to her."

"Do I understand the counsel for defendant," asked a very fat Western judge, "to say that he is about to read his authorities, as against the decision just pronounced from the bench?" "By no means," responded the counsel aforesaid, "I was merely going to show your honor by a brief passage I was about to read from the book, what an intolerable old fool Blackstone must have been." "Ay, ay!" said the judge, not a little elated; and there the matter ended.

It is said that the poet Moore, while stopping one day at an inn in Scotland, was continually troubled by the landlady with the request that he should write her epitaph. Therefore at night he gave an impromptu as follows,

"Good Susan Blake in royal state,
Arrived at last at heaven's gate—"

and stopped, promising to finish it in the morning. The good lady was in a transport at this inscription, and treated Mr. Moore with every possible attention. In the morning he was about leaving, when the landlady reminded him that he had not finished the epitaph. "That is so," said he, and immediately added,

"But Peter met her with a club
And knocked her back to Beelzebub."

It is said that Mr. Moore's horses were in motion just as he had finished the last line.

Four hundred artificial eyes per week is the ordinary production of a Paris manufactory. You can buy a good new eye from the concern for about £1. This won't wear more than two years unless you are extremely careful about winking, but then you can have it taken out and polished so that it will look and wear as well as new for some time longer. The Parisian eye-makers send a good many second hand eyes to the poor heathen of India and the Sandwich Islands.

THE OTHER SIDE OF GREAT MEN.—We always think of great men as in the act of performing the deeds which give them renown, or else in stately repose, grand, gloomy and majestic. And yet this is hardly fair, because even the most gorgeous and magnificent of human beings have to bother themselves with the little things of life which engage the attention of us smaller people. No doubt Moses snuffled and got angry when he had a severe cold in his head, and if a fly bit his leg while sitting in the desert, why should we suppose he did not jump and use violent language and rub the sore place? And Cæsar—isn't it tolerably certain that he used to become furious when he went upstairs to get his slippers in the dark and found that Calphurnia had shoved them back under the bed, so that he had to sweep around wildly for them with the broom handle? And when Solomon cracked his crazy-bone, is it unreasonable to suppose that he hopped around the room and looked mad and felt as if he wanted to cry! Imagine George Washington sitting on the edge of the bed, putting on a clean shirt, and growling at Martha because the buttons were off; or St. Augustine with an apron around his neck, having his hair cut; or Joan of Arc holding her front hair in her mouth, as women do, in fixing up her back hair; or Napoleon jumping out of bed in a frenzy to chase a mosquito around the room with a pillow; or Martin Luther in his nightshirt, trying to put the baby to sleep at two o'clock in the morning; or Alexander the Great with the hiccups; or Thomas Jefferson getting suddenly over a fence to avoid a dog; or the Duke of Wellington lying in bed with the mumps; or Daniel Webster abusing his wife because she hadn't tucked the covers in the foot of the bed; or Benjamin Franklin paring his corns with a razor; or Jonathan Edwards at the dinner table, wanting to sneeze just as he gets his mouth full of hot beef; or Noah standing at his window throwing bricks at a cat.—*Max Adeler.*

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.—Beauty in woman is in considerable part a matter of health. A sick woman's face may be exquisitely moulded; she never appeals to our imagination. But even an ugly face all aglow with health and spirit, and with sparkling eyes, becomes beautiful. Such a woman appeals to imagination; her charms attracts us by a subtle magnetism. Whether as maid, wife or mother, health is woman's great good.

Commercial Honor.

Two centuries ago it was thought an insult in the Highlands of Scotland to ask a man for a note. It was considered the same as saying, "I doubt your honor." If the parties had small business matters to transact together they stepped out into the open air, fixed their eyes on the heavens, and each repeated his obligation with no mortal witness. A mark was then carved in some part of a tree near by to be a remembrance of the compact. Such a thing as a breach of contract, we are told, was then very rarely met with, so highly did the people regard their honor, and so truly did they fear Him beneath whose eye they performed such acts.

When the march of improvement brought in the new mode of doing business, they were often pained by these innovations. An anecdote is handed down of a farmer who had been to the Lowlands and learned worldly wisdom. On returning to his native parish he had need of a sum of money, and made bold to ask a loan of a gentleman of means, named STEWART. This was cheerfully granted, Mr. S. counting out the gold on his library table. This done, the farmer took a pen and wrote a receipt and offered it to the gentleman:

"What is this, man?" cried Mr. Stewart, sternly eyeing the slip of paper.

"It is a receipt, sir, binding me to give ye back yer gold at the right time," replied Sandy.

"*Binding ye?*" Well, my man, if ye can na trust yourself, I'm sure I'll na trust ye! Ye canna ha' my gold!" and gathering it up he put it back in his desk and turned the key on it.

"But, Sir, I might die," replied the canny Scotchman, bringing up argument in favor of his new wisdom, "and my sons might refuse it to ye. But this bit of paper wad compel them."

"Compel them to sustain a dead father's honor," cried the high minded Scot. "They will need compelling to do right, if this is the road you are leading them! I'll neither trust you nor them. Ye can gang elsewhere for money. But ye'll find nane in this parish that'll put more faith in a bit o' paper than in a neighbor's word of honor, and his fear of God."

WILD HORSES IN MARYLAND.—The Baltimore *American* tells us that there is a colony of wild horses of the pony variety in the salt marshes of Chincoteague, an island within ten miles of the eastern coast of Maryland. These animals, it seems, have a pedigree which makes up in age what it may lack in other qualities; for tradition ascribes their origin to a pair of ponies imported from England, by a Virginian of the F. F. V. sort, some two hundred years ago, but which left a wreck in disgust and were washed ashore off Assateague Beach. From these two ponies have descended the wild horses now careering over the sand-hills in that locality. Until within the present century these ponies were not considered worth claiming or catching, and they were allowed to graze and race at their own sweet will. But as the pasture grounds passed into the ownership of a class of herdsmen, it became the fashion to lasso the little wild horses and brand them with marks of ownership.

At present the island is said to contain about five hundred of these diminutive horses, who travel in herds and bear the brands of various owners. Some thirty persons live on the island and claim to own all this wild stock in lots or herds of from ten to one hundred head.

WATER AS A PRESERVER OF BUTTER. The Utica *Herald's* dairy editor says: "After being duly packed water tight, the packages may be placed in good, cold water, such as is found in good wells and springs anywhere. Any such good well of water may be used for this purpose, only be sure the package is completely under water always; and if under water several feet deep it is no detriment, but probably an advantage. It is not necessary, but probably best, that the packages should not rest on the clear ground at the bottom of the well—not that any harm would happen to the butter, but the outside of packages might get soiled and muddy. A deep tank, full of water from a continually flowing spring may be the most desirable reservoir for keeping the butter in, if the tank is well covered and kept from freezing. No one need be surprised if butter stored in this way be kept for years as good as when first made. Possibly lard and some other articles of food may be stored in this way.

The cultivation of the cinchona trees which was introduced into the hill district of India from South America in 1860, has proved quite successful. The total expenditure of the experiment was $308,595. The return represents a value which is simply incalculable. There are now 2,639,285 plants in the Government plantations on the Neilgherry Hill alone, without counting those of private planters in this and other districts. The largest trees are 30 1-2 feet high, and over three feet in girth round the trunk. The area covered by the plantations amounts to 950 acres, and is being largely added to every year. The bark under cultivation is much richer in quinine and other febrifuge alkaloids than the wild bark of South America. During the year 7,295 pounds of excellent bark were sold in the London market, while 65,688 pounds were supplied to the local manufactory. The alkaloid is manufactured on the spot in an exceedingly cheap form for the use of local medical stores, and hundreds of fever patients are thus annually cured. The object of providing an abundant supply of the febrifuge at a price within the means of the population at large is rapidly being realized.

The Man who Never Expected to Own a House.

One reason why working men never acquire property, or become the possessors of a home, or have a few dollars even laid up against sickness or dull times, is the naked fact that they will never acquire the habit of saving.

The maxim "Where there's a will there's a way," is illustrated by a case within the personal knowledge of the writer. In 1850, when the subject of homes for the industrial classes was being agitated, the writer was interested in inducing poor men to obtain homes for themselves. Being a mechanic, with many men in his employ, he constantly presented and pressed the subject upon their attention; four of these men now own and live in their own houses, who commenced saving one, two and three dollars per week.

One to whom he applied, used this argument against even making a trial: "Me to own a home! Why I am a man forty years of age—have worked from my boyhood up—and between the landlord and my family, I have not seen ten dollars in my hands, that I could call my own, over a Saturday night. Me own a house! That's a practical joke!"

The man was a type of a large class for whom this is written; faithful, industrious—contented to make Saturday night meet; had reared a family of four children (all workers), and had never seen ten dollars that he could call his own over the week—and this simply because he never made the effort in earnest to save a dollar. Wages then (1850) were two dollars per day, about equal to four dollars per day now.

His employer, who understood men and why they could not save, nothing daunted by his workmen's want of faith, insisted that he should make the trial. He told him that one hundred dollars would buy the land, and three hundred dollars would build the house; and when the land was paid for, which could be done simply by saving two dollars per week for one year, he could get credit upon the building, pay for it in three years, and be his own landlord forever after. Reluctantly and faithlessly he allowed his employer to keep back two dollars per week. At the end of two weeks he came to his employer with a smiling face and said, "Save three dollars a week. I have concluded to pinch, and the old woman and the children are crazy at the thought of owning a home. They are on the pinch too, and have saved three dollars this week. Take this three dollars—the first they ever saved in their lives—and add it to the fund. I am bound to have a home."

They had now ten dollars ahead in the world, and the brightening and cheering prospect of a home to live and die in, and this from a commencement to save two dollars per week.

The result of these savings, was a nice cheerful home at Mount Vernon, twelve miles from New York city, where my hero lived for many years in comfort and happiness—proud of his cottage—endeared to his family—where his daughters were married and where his widow still resides, with a homestead now worth by improvements and the rise of property, two thousand dollars.

The moral of this true story is, save. Make a commencement now. Put by even fifty cents a week—begin to pinch as all must who would become independent of circumstances. If you cannot buy a homestead, save to start some little mechanical business for yourself; or what is far better, save two hundred dollars in two years, and then ask the government for one hundred and sixty acres of land in the West for simply the asking (your Uncle Sam will do it cheerfully and promptly), then locate your future home on the soil, and commence to pinch for two years, and you will have a home where the unwholesome landlord's agent comes not—where damp basements, sky parlors, buggy bed-rooms, small-pox neighborhoods, corner gin-mills, filthy walls, chloride of lime alleys, bad neighbors and blasphemous oaths will never reach your ears and shorten your lives. Commence to save.

CHEAP ICE HOUSES.—At the meeting of the Elmira Farmer's Club, some time since, W. A. Armstrong said that a cheap ice house could be made out of a simple well-roofed enclosure, without hollow walls or pits, or any costly apparatus. He leaves six inches of space next the sides all round, into which he rams clean sawdust closely, and covers the ice when packed with a foot of the dust. The ice is cut into large blocks and made to fit at the joints as closely as convenient, but where the edges are jagged he fills in with pounded ice or sawdust—the latter being the cheapest. Drainage is important, but if the house stands on porous soil, or is so elevated that the water will run off readily, it answers every purpose. He had kept ice houses several years in such a building, nine feet square and the same in height, the sides being only of inch boards. When ice is taken out, be careful to keep all cavities covered with sawdust, or it will waste away rapidly. In answer to a question as to the cost of a house 14 feet square, he said that $50 would pay for it and the sawdust; and built of cheap lumber it might cost only $25. In packing, spent tan or cut straw would answer nearly as well as sawdust.

Apples, pears and peaches contain 82 to 86 per cent. of water, and most other fruits nearly the same. Grapes contain nearly twice as much sugar as apples, more than twice as much as currants, three times as much as raspberries, five or six times as much as apricots and peaches.

DOES IT PAY?—One of the Agents of *The Christian at Work*, T. De Witt Talmage's paper, recently obtained 300 subscriptions in about eighty hours absolute work. This was great success, to be sure, but the agent had a fine paper and superb chromos to back him. There is room for more agents of the same sort. Samples and terms free. Office, 102 Chambers Street, New York. See advertisement.

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San Francisco, July, 1873. B. F. HOWLAND.

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